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TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

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FOLLOW-UP REPORTS ON COMPLAINTS AND DEFICIENCIES

'A Steamer With a Samovar'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] This was the title of the article published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 15 July 1977. It criticized, in particular, the practice in certain units of the Transcaucasian Military District of using servicemen to perform various jobs not related to the standing of military service.

Maj Gen M. Goglev, the first deputy chief of the district political directorate, informed the editors that the newspaper's statement had been discussed at a session of the district military council. The facts given in the article were affirmed. Maj I. Chernyy was strictly cautioned while Capt I. Ustinov was given a reprimand for using service status for personal ends and involving subordinates in the repair of their own apartments.

The reply stated that Priv D. Bagdasaryan was actually used improperly, and it is explained that "he upon orders from the command manufactured relief work for the Lenin rooms, the museum of military glory as well as souvenirs for gifts to veterans...." However, the reply does not give any evaluation of the actions by the unit command who was to blame for the fact that the soldier for several months did not engage in military training. The impression is created that the diverting of the soldier from military training was considered to be an unimportant fact in the political directorate. It, however, merits a sharp and principled evaluation.

The article "The Steamer With a Samovar" also told about the assigning of personnel by the commander of one of the subunits of the Baku Air Defense District to working in civilian organizations. And although more than enough time has passed since the publishing of the article, no reply has been received from the district. Such an attitude toward critical comments by the newspaper must not, certainly, remain unnoticed.

### 'An Important Task of the Military Press'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] This was the title of an editorial published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 14 July. It noted that in the activities of certain editorial collectives, and in particular, the newspapers SOVETSKIY SOLDAT [Soviet Soldier] of the Central Troop Group, FRUNZEVETS [Frunze Soldier] of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District and ZASHCHITNIK RODINY [Defender of the Motherland] of the Red Banner Odessa Military District, a weak point has been the taking up of the agitation and propaganda work developed in the units and subunits in line with the discussion of the draft USSR Constitution and the preparations for the 60th anniversary of Great October.

The editors of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA have received replies from the newspaper editors: Col I. Morozov of SOVETSKIY SOLDAT, Col V. Stulovskiy of FRUNZEVETS, and Col N. Volkov of ZASHCHITNIK RODINY. The leaders of the editorial boards recognize the criticism as valid. They write that the editorial "An Important Task of the Military Press" was discussed at sessions of the editorial boards and party meetings. Considering the recommendations of the editorial, the subject plans have been adjusted and supplemented for publishing materials devoted to the discussion of the draft Basic Law and to the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

### Poor Services in Military Camp

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] Comrades Nazarova, Rudenko and other residents of the remote garrison have written that in their military camp the store operates poorly, the water taps do not work, construction of a new building has been delayed, and the situation is not correct with the food rations issued to the officers and warrant officers.

The letter was forwarded to the political body. Lt Col V. Morozov informed the editors that the facts had been affirmed. Measures have been taken by the command and the political department to eliminate the shortcomings. Control has been strengthened over the quality of the rations issued to the officers and warrant officers, and an auditing of the food service has been set. A conference is being prepared for the customers with the inviting of responsible military trade workers. A decision has been taken to accelerate the construction of the new building and the water taps have been repaired.



### Military Monuments Neglected

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] The reader V. Stepanenko has informed the editors of the unsatisfactory upkeep of the monuments to soldiers who fell during the Great Patriotic War on the territory of the Razvil'nenskiy Rural Soviet. The letter was forwarded to the Tal'dy-Kurganskaya Oblast Executive Committee. The deputy chairman of the oblast executive committee, B. Sakauova, has stated that certain obelisks had not been put into order due to the elimination of a number of population points. A decision was taken by the executive committee of the Razvil'nenskiy Rural Soviet to put the monuments in order. By 9 May 1978, an Obelisk of Glory will be built in the village of Golubinovka. A Glory Alley has been laid out.

### Rude Treatment of Subordinates

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] The military construction worker, Pvt A. Pasechnik, has written the editors about improper dealings with subordinates by the squad commander Jr Sgt S. Babayev, as well as of a flagrant violation by him of the Komsomol By-Laws and the reticence to carry out Komsomol work. In a reply to the editors, Engr-Lt Gen N. Zolotarevskiy stated that Jr Sgt S. Babayev had been removed from the position of squad commander for rudeness with subordinates, and for violation of the Komsomol By-Laws and for nonparticipation in Komsomol work, by a decision of the company Komsomol meeting, he was removed from the Komsomol bureau and expelled from the Komsomol.

### Improper School Admissions Practices

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] Sr Lt A. Sobol' wrote several reports to his commander on a desire to be admitted to a higher military school, but did not receive a single reply. He informed the editors of this. To our inquiry, the chief of the Political Directorate of the Railroad Troops, Lt Gen Ya. Mayorov, stated that the guilty parties had disciplinary action taken against them for procrastination in settling the question of admitting A. Sobol' to studies. A. Sobol' has been registered as a candidate for admission to a military VUZ in 1978.

### Troop Damage to Communications Line

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] The editors have received a letter from the director of a peat enterprise, Comrade Yefremov. He stated that a communications line between population points was cut due to the fault of a troop unit.

In a reply to the editors which was sent by the unit commander, it was stated that the damaged communications line had been repaired.

'Officer Candidates in the Role of Ditchdiggers'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] This was the title of a letter by Engr-Lt Col L. Kulikov published on 13 July 1977. As the editors were informed by Engr-Lt Gen K. Vertelov and Maj Gen Tank Trps N. Barkov, the newspaper article was discussed at the political department of the construction administration.

A decision was taken in 1977 not to hold a graduation of the junior specialists who had been used for construction work. The designated personnel, after fulfilling the production quotas, would be turned over to make up the military construction detachments.

The chief of the construction organization, Engr-Col V. Arnaute and the chief of the political department, Col V. Sherstyuk, were strictly punished for poor organization of amenities and material-domestic supply for the personnel of training subunits which had been temporarily sent out on assignment. The shortcomings indicated in the letter in the amenities for the officer candidate subunits were eliminated.

The chief of the work supervisor's office, Engr-Lt Col V. Vylgin and his subordinate Engr-Maj I. Saltanov were strictly cautioned for an inattentive attitude toward the military construction workers, a lack of tact and rudeness.

The questions of improving the quality of training for junior specialists in the schools and units of the administration were examined at a training procedural course with the leadership of the schools and training centers. It was recommended that the political bodies of the schools organize a discussion of the tasks of the communists for these questions at party meetings.

'We Are Waiting Until Monday'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] A critical letter published under this title on 23 August 1977 told of the poor trade services for the Ivanovo garrison military hospital and the serious shortcomings in the work of the leaders of local military trade in indoctrinating the personnel.

The chief of the Trade Directorate of the Moscow Military District, Lt Col V. Tsyplakov, informed the editors that the facts given in the article were affirmed in a check. By measures taken on the spot by the deputy chief of the district trade directorate I. Talayev, a buffet and store have begun

operating on the territory of the hospital. A reprimand was given to S. Pervushin, the chief of military trade, and his deputy A. Yakomov, by an order of the chief of the district trade directorate for serious shortcomings in organizing trade services and for poor indoctrination of subordinates. A reprimand was also given to the deputy military trade chief for personnel E. Tarasova. Disciplinary procedures were undertaken against the manager of dining room No 5 V. Yekhlakova and the buffet worker N. Kurenkova by an order on military trade for the Ivanovo garrison.

The action of the newspaper was discussed at a meeting at the district trade directorate, as well as with the leaders of all the military trade enterprises of the Ivanovo garrison and at a session of the party bureau. The trade directorate has inspected the organization of trade and consumer services at a number of district medical facilities, and measures have been taken to improve this.

#### 'Certification'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] This was the title of an article written by a special KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Col V. Andrianov, published on 16 April 1977. It criticizes shortcomings in the certification of officers by the Kurganskaya Oblast Military Commissariat. In particular, it was a question of the violating of the established rules in certifying Maj V. Mazurovskiy.

As the editors were informed by the first deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Urals Military District, Maj Gen A. Makunin, the article and the measures to improve certification work were discussed at service meetings with officers from the political directorate and the personnel bodies. At party meetings in the district personnel department and the personnel department of the political directorate, in discussing the tasks of the communists in certifying the officer personnel, attention was drawn to the questions raised by the newspaper.

In the Kurganskaya Oblast Military Commissariat, talks were held with officials responsible for officer certification. At a party meeting and at an officer conference, the tasks were discussed of improving officer certification work at the military commissariats and the measures to eliminate the shortcomings in this matter.

The district military council, in reviewing the question of officer certification, drew the attention of the commanders and the chiefs of the political bodies to the necessity of strictly carrying out the instructions of the Minister of Defense and the requirements of the corresponding instructions on the procedure of officer certification, to the thorough studying of the persons to be certified and the objectivity of the certifications. It was recommended that a study of the documents be organized related to certification for all categories of officer personnel.

Shortcomings in officer certification were reviewed at a district meeting of the chiefs of the political bodies. These same questions were discussed by workers of the personnel bodies.

Col P. Matolygin, the Kurganskaya Oblast military commissar, and Lt Col A. Ozerov, the chief of the political department, were pointed out for shortcomings in certification and work with officer personnel.

### '3:0 in Favor of Nepotism'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] This was the title of an article published on 12 June 1977. It criticized the housing commission of garrison X for wasting the available housing.

On 17 August 1977, the newspaper published an announcement of measures taken in following up the facts mentioned in the article. This same announcement mentioned the incorrect attitude assumed on this question by the chief of the political department of the Moscow Oblast Military Commissariat, Col A. Roman'kov.

Col L. Balashov, the deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Moscow Military District, informed the editors that the district political directorate had again carefully examined the article "3:0 in Favor of Nepotism" and felt that the facts given in it were fully affirmed. Col A. Roman'kov, the chief of the political department of the Moscow Oblast Military Commissariat, had shown a lack of principle and a superficial and irresponsible attitude toward the critical action by the newspaper. He had not gone deeply into the essence of the questions raised, and had replied to the editors without a proper knowledge and thorough study of the actual situation. Comrade Roman'kov was strictly rebuked for such a response to criticism, for a lack of principle and objectivity in assessing the facts. The action by the newspaper was discussed at a meeting of the chiefs of the district political bodies.

The editors have also received a reply from the garrison where the events described in the article occurred. It stated that the apartment illegally occupied by the former military commissar had been vacated. Lt Col G. Tatarinov who previously had received a disciplinary reprimand was also held responsible under party procedures.

### 'Misaddressed Sanctions'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] This was the title of a critical letter published on 17 August 1977. It mentioned the violating of the procedure for reserving housing in one of the garrisons of the Belorussian Military District.

As the editors were informed by Lt Gen Tank Trps A. Semirenko, the first deputy troop commander of the district, and Maj Gen Just V. Ivakhnyuk, the judge advocate, a check has established that the facts given in the letter did occur.

The wives of WO A. Yushkin and Maj G. Zel'skiy were given permission to fill out security statements for the housing occupied by their families.

As for Lt G. Kharlamov, since this officer is not leaving the garrison, he does not have the right to reserve housing.

The attention of the leadership of the district housing directorate was drawn to the necessity of a more attentive attitude toward complaints and applications and to the precise fulfillment of Soviet laws. Col Tech Serv N. Guk was punished under disciplinary procedures.

#### 'Padding' for the Points'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] This was the title of a critical letter from Maj K. Pashikin published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 24 August. It raised the question of violations of the admission rules for military schools at the Voronezh Higher Air Force Engineering School.

As the editors were informed by Lt Gen Avn N. Tsymbal, the first deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Force, workers from the Air Force Political Directorate and Chief Staff were engaged in checking out the facts given in the letter. All the facts were affirmed.

Engr-Maj Gen O. Mylov, the chief of the school, and Lt Col V. Zvershkovskiy, the deputy chief of the political department, were reprimanded for insufficient supervision over the work of the admission commission during the period of selecting the officer candidates. Disciplinary reprimands were handed down against Engr-Col N. Samotsvet, the chairman of the admission commission, and to other members of the commission who had been guilty of violating the admission rules.

The former applicants S. Shatalov, S. Petrov, V. Yermachenkov, and A. Petrov who had been unjustly refused admission to the school were instated as officer candidates.

#### 'But Not Without Costs?'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 77 p 2

[Text] A critical letter published under this title on 23 July 1977 related the omissions in organizing rationalization work in unit X.

As was stated by Col Kremenchuk, the chairman of the invention commission, the facts indicated in the letter did occur. The commission members thoroughly analyzed the state of rationalization work during the first 6 months, and worked out special subject quotas for the subunits. Technical creativity groups have been set up and these include specialists from the various branches of troops and services. In August a month-long competition was held to collect rationalization proposals. The invention commission reviewed and recommended certain innovations for introduction. The work of a number of officers has been forwarded for review to superior levels. All the organization of rationalization work has been taken under strict control of the command.

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## NEED FOR MORE TRAINING IN UNARMED SELF-DEFENSE NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 77 p 4

[Article by Lt Col (Res) I. Kolodnikov, master of sports and coach of the Army Sports Club of the Red Banner Siberian Military District: "The Reserves Are In Massness"]

[Text] Having completed the training session, the platoon commander Lt V. Isayev turned to me as if he wanted to ask how was it? But what except the most positive could be the response, if the men were so involved in studying self-defense in the exercise that later on they continue to carefully work on them. From a group of soldiers one could hear fragments of sentences:

"Our commander did well, and disarmed three in a flash. This is what a category means...."

But Lt Isayev said:

"Now enough training hours are still not given to this important area of physical training. We lack specialists. The men are interested in self-defense, but who trains them?"

His concern was shared by other officers with whom I spoke. Self-defense is known not only as a good means of physical conditioning, but also as a reliable aid in combat. The person who has mastered its "secrets" well during the war years was able to go after an "identification prisoner," and was the first to dive into the enemy trenches. Certainly all of this was considered in incorporating self-defense in the military training program and in compiling the standards of the Military Sports Complex.

At the beginning of the 1960's, this type of combat was included in the calendar of the all-Army competitions as a compulsory discipline for all districts. For several years, representatives from all services of the Armed Forces could be seen among the competition participants. The army self-defense specialists set the tone in the nation, and worthily defended its honor abroad.

However, the results of the recently held national and Armed Forces championships cause uncertain concern over the further fate of this type of sports.

In the USSR championship, the Army self-defense specialists won four gold, three silver and six bronze decorations, that is, more than one-third of all the medals. Seemingly there would be no reason for concern. But these figures should not provide a pretext for complacency. The Armed Forces fighters in an unofficial team score were second to the Dinamo athletes who, as can be judged from the all-Union championship, are stronger in the second echelon or the replacements of the leading experts.

The situation is particularly bad with the reserves in the first five weight categories and in a weight up to 90 kg. The army wrestlers in these categories at the national championship fielded approximately the same number of participants as the Dinamo team, but of the 24 medals given in the designated weights were able to win only one silver and two bronze. That is little....

The main reason for the decline in the results is that recently less attention has been paid to the development of self-defense wrestling in the troops. Unfortunately, this important applied type of sports has ceased to be cultivated even in those districts where there are excellent conditions for training first-rate athletes. In the self-defense wrestling matches, the team results have been abolished. And gradually in the all-Army tournaments, the teams of many military districts have ceased participating, and the training work in the units and on the ships has begun to be curtailed.

There is a similar picture in certain military schools. It is surprising, as we complain of a lack of self-defense specialists in the troops and do not use this reserve. Certainly the future graduates of the schools could fully become instructors with the appropriate training. In this instance, one could be certain that, in arriving in a unit, the young officers who are to be seriously concerned with the physical conditioning of the personnel as well will be able to instill in their subordinates the skills of self-defense and organize sections.

There is no argument that judo which is now being developed in the Army and Navy is a necessary type of sports. Certainly judo is an Olympic discipline. And all of us want that the Soviet masters win on the tatami mats as many medals as possible at the major tournaments, including at the forthcoming Moscow Olympic Games. But one thing does not impede the other. Moreover, a lessening of attention to self-defense can lead, in my view, to a situation where the foundation on which judo is now developing will be undermined. I want to repeat that self-defense, as is known, does not require any special conditions to organize training. It is accessible to all.

In order to restore the authority of army self-defense, it is essential to revise the attitude toward it, and solve a number of organizational problems. First of all it is essential to increase the number of districts for which this type of sport should be compulsory. It would also be a good thing to



seek out opportunities to expand the calendar of matches. The one or two tournaments which are now actually entered by the army wrestlers during the year are few for the leading athletes of the districts and for raising their athletic skills. Obviously it would be advisable to hold matches between the teams of the services of the Armed Forces and the composite teams of the military schools.

Self-defense is essential for training physically strong and steadfast soldiers.

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## ROLE OF CHIEF OF STAFF IN MISSILE UNIT DESCRIBED

Moscow KRANSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by Col V. Chopovskiy: "The Chief of Staff: His Development and Growth"]

[Text] In organizing the next training session using real targets, we decided to test the teamwork of the combat crew of the command post. The attack was a heavy one. The battalion commander, Lt Col A. Smirnov, confidently, one could even say masterfully, carried out the duties of the launch control officer. For some reason the chief of staff was not at his position.

"We are preparing for the operator courses, and there is excessive administrative work. Hence the chief of staff is busy with this," explained the battalion commander. "And here I am in command."

In the course of the training, we complicated the ground and air situation, and gave an input on the use of weapons of mass destruction by the "enemy." The commander was totally engaged in repelling the attack of the air "enemy." He entrusted the preparation of data for organizing the defense of the position and restoring the battleworthiness of the crews to Sr Lt A. Gnatenko. But he was unprepared for carrying out such a mission.

The training ended and the commander analyzed the actions of the crew. But this was purely formal. The problem was that the objective monitoring equipment was little used, and the processing of the combat documents was carried out unskillfully. Hence the commander had on hand approximate, far from complete data on the actions of the crew specialists.

We spoke with the battalion chief of staff, Maj A. Kozachek. It turned out that he was constantly concerned with many administrative questions which had absolutely nothing to do with the activities of a chief of staff.

"It is so calm for the commander," explained Maj Kozachek. "He is at the command post, and I am at the camp busy with routine, immediate concerns."

Having resumed the training, now using simulation equipment, we decided to see just how Maj Kozachek performed his functional duties in repelling an attack by an air "enemy." And we were convinced that at the command post the chief of staff felt like a timid guest. His actions were uncertain, and his response to changes in the situation was slow. And certainly at any moment he should be ready to take over for the commander, and fully assume the command of combat. And this, in turn, necessitates from him profound knowledge of the weapons, tactics, the nature of modern combat, as well as high organizational qualities.

The battalion chief of staff is a very responsible person. The manuals and other leading documents place great and complicated duties on him. Naturally, the selection of officers for this position should be carried out with particular care. Unfortunately, in individual instances this demand is violated. Sometimes it is reasoned that an officer is industrious and disciplined, and he must be promoted. But to what position? Not to battalion commander as he does not have the training. Hence he becomes the chief of staff. And once I overheard the following argument: "The officer has good drawing abilities and clear handwriting, and he already handles the staff documents as should be." Clearly such a one-sided and, I would say, flippant approach to selecting the chiefs of staff ends up later on by costs in their work. I would like to raise another question as well. How do we prepare officers for carrying out such responsible duties? Let us say, the corresponding training measures are carried out with the subunit commanders, the guidance officers and the other specialists. Unfortunately, here the subunit chiefs of staffs are at times left on the sidelines.

Certainly, the subunit commander should show constant concern for the growth and development of the chief of staff. But not everyone correctly understands and fully carries out this duty of his.

I am well acquainted with the battalion chief of staff, Maj V. Golubev. He is an energetic, principled communist officer who possesses a high feeling of responsibility for the assigned job. For more than 5 years he has performed his duties, but only in the last year or year and a half has he begun to fully meet the demands which are made upon a chief of staff. Why has his development been so delayed?

After assignment to the position, Golubev was fully determined to quickly master the new duties and to perform them excellently. But the battalion commander did not see and did not endeavor to see the captain as his fully empowered deputy or combat aid in organizing training, service and the entire life of the battalion. And from the very first day he assigned Golubev the role of a clerk, if it can be so said, an errand boy who himself did not decide anything and did not do anything without a special command for this.

Unit staff officers and superiors were repeatedly in the battalion. But they basically dealt with the battalion commander. No one seriously spoke with Golubev or took an interest in what his problems were.

Over the 3 years of service in the battalion, the officer developed a definite style of work, and he became fully accustomed to the role which the commander assigned him. And when Golubev was transferred as subunit chief of staff to another unit, he was amazed by those demands which were made on him from the very first day.

The battalion commander completely rejected the first combat training plan which Golubev compiled at the new place. Only the third variation which had undergone a fair amount of corrections was judged satisfactory. But how, Golubev failed to understand, at the former place there had been no complaints against him, but here he did not handle his duties? He almost gave up. He intended to request a transfer to another position or to another battalion. But the demands made upon him were reinforced by professional advice both from the battalion commander and from the unit staff officers Yu. Ukhalkov and V. Soldatov. They helped Golubev master the questions of planning the training process and organizing control over the course of it. In time the officer became an excellent launch control officer capable of successfully taking over for the commander at the command post.

In conclusion, I would like to return again to Maj Kozachek. As we have seen, he is an efficient and enterprising officer who is able to show tenacity in achieving the aim confronting him. Thus the insufficient professional preparedness is not just his fault. Here one can also feel the underestimation of the role of the chief of staff on the part of the battalion commander. We wanted Lt Col Smirnov to be clearly convinced of this as well.

The several special training sessions which we conducted in the battalion convinced the commander of the erroneousness of his position. Upon our advice, Lt Col Smirnov helped Maj Kozachek compile a plan for mastering his duties during combat work. Experienced unit staff officers joined in carrying out the plan.

Time passed, and Maj Kozachek grew noticeably in professional terms. The unit commander decided to hold a demonstration exercise using the battalion and to demonstrate the role of the chief of staff in organizing and carrying out combat. And it must be said that both Maj Kozachek and the entire combat crew of the battalion this time successfully carried out the missions confronting them.

Experience has shown that the better the chief of staff is trained in professional terms, the more successfully the subunit can solve the problems of strengthening combat readiness, the organizing of the competition and establishing proper order.

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## NAVAL TRAINING, RELATED ACTIVITIES REPORTED

### Combat Training on Guided Missile Boat

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 77 p 1

[Article by Sr Lt V. Rusinov: "The First Missile"]

[Text] Dawn had hardly broken when the guided missile patrol boat silently deserted the sleepy harbor. Its course -- toward a specific sector of the sea for an attack on an "enemy" ship.

The powerful engines hummed along. Reports flowed continuously into the main command post from radar operators and helmsmen-signalmen. The ship's captain Captain-Lieutenant A. Romanovskiy was well prepared and skilled. His orders came across calmly, there was no sign of emotion on his face.

This upcoming training action with an actual missile launch would be the first in his job of captain. The officer and whole crew were ready for the stern test of combat maturity. Employing various scenarios coordination between departments had been carefully worked out in training rooms, teamwork had been polished on intensive cruises, and there had been efforts to exceed the norms.

The captain and his second-in-command, Senior Lieutenant G. Luk'yanenko, had spent many, many hours in the departments, and sat up evenings in the crew's quarters holding talks with the men about the crucial operation. And yesterday a Komsomol meeting was held dedicated to the upcoming firing. The Komsomol members had exchanged experiences on standing watch and procedures used during the attack, and also discussed how best to ensure reliability in the operation of combat equipment...

And now finally they were at sea. The designated area was getting closer. Visibility was decreasing, the water grew rougher, but the men on the patrol boat did not become alarmed.

A cold wind ruled the bridge. A biting salt-water spray from the waves came through the air like driving rain. On watch was Petty Officer 1st Class A. Vopilin. He was a new communist, one of the best helmsmen-signalmen in the unit.

Warrant Officer A. Lin'kov and Senior Seaman G. Ivasishin busied themselves with the missile. They had the time, so they again and again carefully inspected their silver "arrow."

The guided missile patrol boat arrived in the designated area. According to reconnaissance information they should encounter the "enemy" here. Then the "General Quarters" alarm broke up the normal operations of the crew.

The radar operators carefully scanned the horizon. It was still clear. It was disturbingly clear. The men continued their search with even greater persistence: the main thing was endurance. Endurance and skill! Then at the very edge of the screen of the radar set the sweep painted one, another, and then a third target. A report went immediately to the captain. Now he had to select the primary, most dangerous target. He performed this task quickly.

The range and bearing were passed to the main command post. After checking the calculations of Senior Lieutenant G. Luk'yanenko and the readings of the remote indicator, Captain-Lieutenant A. Romanovskiy made the decision to go into action. The command was given with authority:

"Missile attack!"

Warrant Officer V. Tereshenkov and Seaman I. Balatsko made the final inspection of the weapon. The equipment was functioning properly, all orders were correctly passed. Slowly and smoothly the cover of the shed opened. The time had come when the will, efforts and skills of the captain and his subordinates were directed at one goal -- victory.

The patrol boat turned for its final course. The engines, straining, began to roar. Frothy waves rose behind the stern like a snowdrift. Tension reached a peak. The captain looked at the instrument readings a last time -- now. The captain-lieutenant pressed the button.

It was as if the patrol boat had taken a bow. A white cloud of smoke enshrouded the ship. A bright flame illuminated the front portion of the deckhouse. A roar rose above the sea and the missile, leaving a short flame behind it, sped toward the horizon.

Everyone had awaited these seconds. They had prepared very thoroughly for them. For this moment they had endured the difficulties of life at sea and had performed the same drill hundreds of times on training equipment. Now it was the culmination of what they had worked and lived for.

After completing the maneuver the patrol boat quickly took up a return course. And then the long-awaited radio message: the target was destroyed! The missile, as they say, hit the bull's eye. The captain congratulated the crew on a well-deserved victory: this is our gift to the glorious jubilee of the October revolution!

The officer went to the bridge. Again the cold, salt spray flew in his face, but the captain did not even notice it. He was very happy: his first battle as a captain was a success. Later there would be new ships and new battles, but Captain-Lieutenant A. Romanovski would never forget this moment.

### Treatment of Young Sailors Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by Capt 1st Rank R. Yanborisov: "The Living Matter of a Group"]

[Text] The parents' letter to the unit was disturbing. Their son, a young seaman, complained that he experienced many problems on the ship. And these were not the hardships of military service nor the complexities of studying new equipment which disturbed him, a first-year man, but the relationships with his comrades, especially those who had been in the service for an extended period of time.

Let us immediately make it clear, that the state of affairs among the crew did not turn out to be the way it was portrayed in the referenced letter. Even the first-year men repudiated many of the accusations made by the sailor about the crew. However, the desire of improving relations between the men was expressed. And the political worker of the ship Captain-Lieutenant A. Marukhin totally agreed with this. Unfortunately once in a while among the men you encounter instances where some "experienced" sailors shirk their duty in squaring away their junior comrades and have an unsympathetic attitude. These symptoms should have alerted the ship's command personnel, as well as the party and Komsomol organizations. But this was not the case. Not one party nor Komsomol meeting, or other measure aimed at strengthening teamwork among the crew, was conducted during the whole year on the ship. And this is just the kind of work that must be conducted constantly.

Experience shows that even the most minor oversight in the shaping and educating of a group has a negative effect on difficult training situations and long cruises. Inadequate teamwork and the lack of mutual assistance prohibit the achievement of success, even where it does not produce problems for a tough, strong group.

It must be said that the lessons learned from examining practical experience are graphic and convincing. Indeed, they frequently prove to be of great value. And in shaping and educating a group the trial and error method is the least acceptable of all. Here we need a single-minded, constant and thoughtful effort by all commander elements, political workers and the party and Komsomol aktiv, plus the ability to clearly analyze the situation on a ship and to conduct the education and training of servicemen in a modern, scientific way. As the minister of defense USSR Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov noted, today the young people entering the armed forces are ahead of their predecessors in their level of development, competence and variety of interests.

A large number of young people are called into the service directly from secondary school, and for them the hardships of military work are not easy to overcome. Furthermore, military service is considerably more complex than it was formerly. As a result the military indoctrination of these young people requires more highly qualified commanders and political workers.

For example, it is impossible to overlook the fact that, with all the responsible and important work which is carried out by enlisted men and ncos, due to their youth and inexperience they continually need the help and monitoring of older comrades -- warrant officers and officers. This and many other things, taken together, require a broad comprehensive approach toward the training and indoctrination of troops and toward work on making a group a cohesive unit.

On the large anti-submarine ship "Marshal Timoshenko" several times the situation in the subunit commanded by officer V. Shokhov was cause for concern. The warning signals did not come to the attention of the ship captain, moreover, the situation in the department appeared to be normal. However, based on certain reports, facts and events the commanding officer, Captain 2d Rank D. Voinov, concluded that this subunit still was in need of closer attention. A careful study of the situation in the group, of the relations between sailors of various lengths of service, and of the status of indoctrination work showed that, indeed, here everything had not been going as smoothly as it appeared for some time. Experienced sailors were not making any effort to assist first-year people, on the contrary, they attempted to transfer some of their responsibilities to the first-termers' shoulders.

The ship captain and his deputy for political affairs Captain 3d Rank Yu. Mirzoyants tried to ascertain the reasons for these negative actions. It turned out that the officers of the department relaxed their attention toward indoctrination work with personnel, while directing their efforts towards having the men master the equipment and go through special training. In addition, the noted one-sidedness of the officers' work had a telling effect on their attitude toward improving their own ideological-theoretical knowledge and political activity: their level of progress in the system of Marxist-Leninist training dropped, and their participation in the general activities of the ship diminished.

All this had stemmed from a lack of time and an attempt to devote all efforts toward mastering the equipment and weapons. The department commander Captain-Lieutenant V. Shokhov was not aware of these changes in his work. He himself rarely visited the crew's quarters, and only in extreme cases did he have a talk with the ncos and enlisted men, even the indoctrination work of the officers under him was not monitored. And little by little many important details in the everyday activities of the subunit ceased to come under his purview. Poor indoctrination efforts on the part of the officer permitted so-called informal group leaders to come to the fore, with their influence on their comrades not always being positive. And the resulting violations of conduct by certain sailors in the group did not receive strict and fair evaluation.



Through the efforts of the command personnel and party organization, the situation in the department was corrected. The subunit's officers recognized their errors. Also it is impossible to overlook the positive role played by competition in strengthening discipline and promoting proper behavior.

The command personnel of the ship also came to some important conclusions to act on themselves. It was quite clear that there was a certain overestimation of the teaching skills of various officers, and checks on their ideological-theoretical development were lax, i.e. indoctrination work with personnel leaders was not being performed properly.

It must be said that the realistic, self-critical approach to the work of the ship captain and political worker permitted a foundation to be formed for the elimination of the noted mistakes. Everything was done in order to intensify indoctrination work with all types of sailors, especially officer personnel.

The Marxist-Leninist training of officers has been placed under close scrutiny. Group leaders have begun to turn their attention toward tying the theoretical problems under study to the practical activities of the crew, and toward having students more competently approach the study of materials and use them for practical purposes -- in the training and indoctrination of subordinates and the organization of socialist competition. A special series of lectures was presented on military instruction and psychology. Various problems in improving the teaching skills of officers were brought up at seminars, where the role of the leader as a personal example in shaping a group was discussed, as well as specific forms and methods of indoctrination work used on a ship. In addition, it was decided to conduct a number of added sessions with younger officers aimed at the analysis of their work with people and increasing the instructional role of competition.

Perhaps an outsider might deduce that the minor troubles in one subunit caused an overreaction on the ship as a whole. However, to the credit of the captain and the party aktiv of the BPK [Large Anti-Submarine Ship] "Marshal Timoshenko" it must be said that they recognized the seriousness of even the smallest negative aberration on the part of the group and drew the correct practical conclusions.

Primary attention has been given to the organization of duties, the betterment of the lives of the troops, and observance of strict norms of conduct. A firm adherence to regulations in itself leads to proper relations between the men and the strict observance of individual dignity, rights and duties. Why then were some of the men in Captain-Lieutenant V. Shokhov's department able to avoid administrative and other types of work? Merely because personnel from the divergent subunits did not provide proper supervision. Strict monitoring of all activities of the department and over the fulfillment of his service duties by each sailor immediately had a positive effect.

More than a year has past since ship captain Captain 2d Rank D. Voinov became interested in the situation in one of the departments. Time has proven that

the measures taken in connection with this case were fully justified. Today the large anti-submarine ship "Marshal Timoshenko" is among the leaders in the competition honoring the 60th anniversary of the October revolution. A discussion of the draft of the new USSR Constitution among the crew is proving fruitful, and the patriotic initiative of the Naro-Fominsk people received a warm response. The crew is doing a good job and displaying a high degree of discipline and solidarity.

The example of the BPK "Marshal Timoshenko" is quite instructive. We would hope that the experience acquired here will help officers such as Captain-Lieutenant A. Marukhin to eliminate the shortcomings in their indoctrination work with personnel. It is necessary to approach this matter in a broad and comprehensive manner, clearly recognizing that the thread of life in a group is really strong when there is no weak link in it.

#### Baltic Fleet Training Results

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 77 p 1

[Article by Capt 1st Rank N. Remizov and Lt V. Kostomarov: "Naro-Fominsk Initiative Supported"]

[Text] In opening the conference of commanders and political workers dealing with the preliminary results of the summer training period, commander of the Twice-Honored Red Banner Baltic Fleet Vice Admiral A. Kosov said:

"We have come together, comrades, at a memorable time -- on the eve of the extraordinary 7th session of the Supreme Soviet USSR where the new USSR Constitution will be approved. The members of the Baltic Fleet participated in the nationwide discussion of the draft document. The patriotic initiative of the workers of Naro-Fominskiy Rayon in Moscow Oblast, who decided to make each day up to the 60th anniversary of the October revolution a shock-work day, found hearty support in our fleet. Our task is to objectively evaluate what was achieved, make the experience of the top people general knowledge, and carefully analyze our shortcomings in order to support the initiative of the Naro-Fominsk workers in a practical manner and greet the anniversary of the revolution with new successes in combat training and competitions."

In his report the fleet commander gave high marks to a ship and its captain, Captain 3d Rank A. Bobrakov. The ship just returned from a sea cruise where it carried out a difficult training mission in the competitions for the Navy prize. The captain proved to be an able tactician. Selecting a good time for a surprise attack, Captain 3d Rank Bobrakov secretly carried out his attack and hit the primary target on the nose. While taking evasive action the radar operator picked up some air targets. Without any delay the men of Lieutenant S. Vyborov launched an attack against them.

On the same day a ship under the command of Captain-Lieutenant M. Skrigan -- a pupil of Captain 3d Rank A. Bobrakov -- confidently carried out a firing mission. This event indicates that the tactical findings of the best

captains, as well as their experience, are being creatively adapted by the younger officers, thus promoting competitiveness in combat training and a real effort to carry out socialist obligations in full.

Vice Admiral A. Kosov noted that the crew of the outstanding submarine "Ul'yanovskiy komsomolets" completed the summer training period with high marks. On the eve of its latest cruise a party meeting was held amongst the crew, at which the decision to dedicate the cruise to the upcoming session of the Supreme Soviet USSR was unanimously adopted. With a dedication to victory and utilization of all their strength and skill, the submariners were able to come out on top in their duel with a potent "enemy." Master of military science Warrant Officer V. Zheltov and Lieutenant V. Katser distinguished themselves.

Vice Admiral A. Kosov indicated that the crew of the cruiser "Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya," a naval infantry subunit commanded by guards Captain N. Kat'ko, and a number of other ships and units were leaders in the competition honoring the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the October revolution.

In their presentations conference participants gave a thorough account of what was achieved from the party standpoint, and considerable attention was devoted to uncovering reserves and unutilized ways of improving the quality and effectiveness of combat training. In all this work the hearty support of the patriotic initiative of the Naro-Fominsk workers was demonstrated by the Baltic Fleet personnel.

#### Rear Admiral Frolov Visits Submarine

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by Capt-Lt P. Vakarov: "Mandate of Sailor-Submariners"]

[Text] A meeting was held in the crew's quarters of the submarine with deputy of the Supreme Soviet USSR Rear Admiral V. Frolov. It was not long ago that Victor Pavlovich arrived here as captain of the boat. The submariners accomplished a great deal under his command. The good traditions of the crew continue to flourish and grow.

At the beginning of the current training year this group emerged as the initiator of socialist competition among Northern Fleet personnel in honor of the 60th anniversary of the October revolution. Today it is worth reporting about this to the submarine personnel: all missile firings were carried out with high marks, and the number of rated specialists and outstanding training personnel was increased. The submariners are continuing to implement the mandates of L. I. Brezhnev contained in a letter sent by him to the crew of this submarine in January 1975.

In his talk to the crew Rear Admiral V. Frolov recalled the time when the letter arrived at the ship, as well as the top men in the crew. Today the top personnel on the boat include many officers and masters of military science, such as Warrant Officer A. Tokarev.

Warrant Officer Tokarev deserves special mention. A dedicated person, the day before each firing he sets up and checks the equipment under his control. And during the firing it works perfectly.

The military work of such men as Warrant Officer Tokarev, Rear Admiral Frolov emphasized, is clear evidence of the great devotedness of our country's defenders in carrying out the assignments given to them. Each day the number of top workers in socialist competition in the crew increases. Through faultless efforts and dedicated military work, the submariners are reflecting their approval of the draft of the new USSR Constitution, which the extraordinary 7th session of the Supreme Soviet USSR will be considering over the next few days.

Rear Admiral V. Frolov talked to the sailors about the structure of the Supreme Soviet USSR, about how the questions on the daily agenda are handled, and about the tremendous historical significance of the upcoming extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet USSR.

Rear Admiral Frolov commanded submarine crews for 12 years. At sea and on long cruises he learned to understand his subordinates completely. And a great many submariners remain deeply grateful to Viktor Pavlovich for his interest and assistance in molding and developing their lives.

The meeting continued long after the official portion was over. Rear Admiral V. Frolov found himself surrounded by enthralled listeners. Despite a detailed presentation there was no end to the questions. The men wanted to find out what were the thoughts and feelings of the deputy before attending the session, and how he would go about carrying out his deputy duties. Viktor Pavlovich had a lot to say on this question. He receives many letters from voters. And even though the admiral spends a great deal of time in his work, he still finds time to make an inquiry in appropriate cases, write answers, and help people out. The solution of problems involving preserving the environment frequently interest voters. Incidentally, submariners also inquired about the steps which have been adopted by the state for conserving our natural resources.

The sailors who participated in the meeting provided their deputy a mandate: at the extraordinary 7th session of the Supreme Soviet USSR vote for the draft of the new USSR Constitution, which they unanimously and heartily support.

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## METHODS TO IMPROVE SOCIALIST COMPETITION DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Art R. Akchurin: "Professionalism"]

[Text] In the concluding stage of the training year, the socialist competition is assuming particular intensity. Inspired by the preparations for the 60th anniversary of Great October and by the nationwide discussion of the draft USSR Constitution, the soldiers are even more tenaciously improving combat skills, they are strengthening discipline and organization, and are endeavoring to fully carry out the socialist pledges. The patriotic movement for the advanced formation started upon the initiative of the Taman' troops has played an important role in activating the competition during the jubilee year.

At present the competition, as was noted in the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress, more and more is concentrating around the problems of efficiency and quality. The struggle for the efficiency and quality of combat training and the best use of the capabilities of equipment and weapons have become an important component in the competition in the units and subunits.

And this struggle starts with the creative work style of the commanders, political workers and the staffs, with a style based upon a combination of party principledness and profound competence, efficiency and an enterprising approach to the job. Life and the competition pose new tasks and new problems, in particular, for the political department and the staff of a formation. Let us take such a question of how to correlate the achieved results more objectively and accurately and determine the places of the subunits in the competition? The matter is certainly not new, but previously elements of subjectivism were noted and insufficiently accurate consideration of all the components. This caused misunderstood questions and even insults. How to avoid possible mistakes?

The officers of the political department and the staff of the formation, after a thorough analysis of the question, elaborated stricter criteria making it possible, depending upon the specific features of the missions

being carried out, to thoroughly, completely and objectively evaluate the competing collectives, and to consider all aspects of their training, service and discipline. This procedure which has been introduced has begun to bear tangible results. Now the unit commander, in determining the places of the subunits in the competition, can clearly and convincingly show why first place has been awarded to one collective, and a humbler place given to another one.

The effectiveness of the competition and the successes of the subunits are directly dependent upon how the officers themselves participate in it. We should note the experience of organizing the competition in the subunit commanded by officer A. Malashonok. Here the officers assume pledges which are directly linked with raising the combat readiness of the subunit, and they take an active part in the competitions for the title of best specialist.

The staff and political department of the formation have studied the organization of the competition between the officers in this subunit, and have generalized the experience. Much that was valuable and instructive was disclosed. Here tasks are set for the officers in the competition for the week, month and period of instruction. As a result each person clearly sees what immediate goal confronts him, and what he must work on today and tomorrow. And the commander has an opportunity to better monitor the training and competition of the subordinates, and to promptly help them. Incidentally, the organization of such control comes from the unit commander. He keeps a special schedule on which the course of the competition of all the subunits is shown daily. Naturally this experience was carefully studied and recommended for introduction.

The movement for a leading formation requires personal initiative, professionalism and the ability to solve all questions efficiently and soundly by each staff worker. Precisely such an approach to the job is characteristic for the work style of many officers of the staff and political department of the formation.

As is known, control over the activities of the troops attains its purpose when it has a systematic and planned character and thoroughly and completely encompasses the process of personnel training and indoctrination and the organization of the competition.

At present the so-called comprehensive inspections have become the basic method of work for the staff in the troops. These are held according to a previously elaborated plan by groups of officers representing all the services. Careful preparations precede each trip. The officers become acquainted with the results of the competition during the last months, they study the regulations and "play through" the elements of the forthcoming work. The main emphasis is put on the ability to analyze the state of affairs on the spot, and to profoundly and professionally disclose and efficiently eliminate shortcomings.

In the process of the inspections, the staff workers also solve other important problems. They generalize the experience of organizing and leading the pre-October competition, they prepare proposals making it possible to fundamentally solve one or another problem related to increasing the efficiency and quality of military training, and they give reports and talks to the personnel on political subjects.

Thus, the recently held comprehensive inspections disclosed "bottlenecks" in the training of certain officers. It had been carried out without considering the latest achievements of military science and practice. The necessary measures were taken here. On the basis of scientific recommendations and the experience of the best units and subunits, proposals were worked out aimed at improving the quality of commander training. On the formation level, a course for chiefs of staff was held as well as a scientific theoretical conference devoted to improving combat command.

The officers of the staff and the political department solved certain pressing questions of combat training and the organization of the competition directly on the spot, in the subunits. All of this made it possible to effectively eliminate the disclosed shortcomings.

A modern style of work of the commanders and the staff, we feel, should be marked by such professionalism: By the ability to see the main thing, to consider specific conditions, to thoroughly analyze events, to distinguish what stands behind a fact--random chance or a natural process--and, considering this, to find the optimum ways for solving the problems.

The struggle to fulfill the socialist pledges is inseparably linked with raising the efficiency of the training process. This depends largely upon the procedural skill of the commanders and the condition of the training facilities. The continuous improvement in equipment and weapons and the utilization of automation have posed the urgent question of a qualitative and, equally importantly, an accelerated training of all levels of specialists.

A great effect is achieved by the method of the gradual developing of mental actions and concepts. This makes it possible to reduce the training time and to raise the quality of the exercises and training. This is why the staff officers of the formation at present are doing a great deal to demonstrate to all commanders the advantages of the new training method and introduce it into practice. Great attention is also being paid to improving the training facilities. Thus, a group of rationalizers headed by Capt Ya. Gusarets has equipped an automated special training classroom. This has made it possible to noticeably improve the quality of training. The period of training the specialists has been shortened by 25 percent.

Unfortunately, not all of the officers are aware that the fulfillment of the pledges in the jubilee year is directly dependent upon the state of the training facilities. For example, one can still encounter classrooms

in which there are very few aids, particularly working models and simulators which make it possible for the men to study and work out in practice the procedure for executing a combat mission under various conditions. And in the companies under the command of Capts T. Kostygov and S. Tishchenko, they still have not completed the equipping of the classrooms for specialist training. The desire of these commanders to organize the training process in the old way was not long in telling on the results. A recent inspection showed that certain men had not mastered the training standards sufficiently firmly, they had a superficial knowledge of the equipment, and in the companies the class rating of the specialists was low.

The training year will soon be over. The success in the struggle for the leading formation depends upon the effective elimination of the still existing shortcomings, upon the tenacity and industry of each soldier, and upon the effective use of each training minute.

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## NEED FOR EFFECTIVE PARTY STUDY PROGRAMS STRESSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 77 p 1

[Editorial: "For High Effectiveness of Party Studies"]

[Text] In the Army and Navy, preparations are being completed for the new training year in the system of party and economic education. It is starting everywhere in an atmosphere of a great political upsurge caused by the preparations for the 60th anniversary of Great October and the forthcoming ratification of the new USSR Constitution. And this, undoubtedly, will have a beneficial effect upon the entire course of the exercises, it will enrich their ideological content, and will further raise the activeness of the students. All the positive features which have been accumulated in the organizing and conducting of exercises during the past training year will also tell on a further rise in the efficiency and quality of instruction.

In carrying out the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Tasks of Party Studies in Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," the commanders, the political bodies and the party organizations have done definite work to further improve the Marxist-Leninist education of the communists and the nonparty activists. The ideological and theoretical preparation in all levels of party and Komsomol studies have begun to be more closely tied to the practical missions being carried out by the military and labor collectives. The leadership of the units, the ships, formations, the military schools and the institutions of the USSR Ministry of Defense is taking a more active part in conducting the exercises and in the mass forms of propaganda.

The activities of the Marxism-Leninism universities have improved, and they are making an ever more noticeable contribution to the ideological and theoretical conditioning of military personnel and a broad range of the activists from among the servicemen and the Army and Navy employees, and to the training and retraining of propagandists. In the ideological and political indoctrination of the party and Komsomol activists, evening party schools and schools for the principles of Marxism-Leninism, primary political schools, theoretical and procedural seminars, economic schools, lecture

series and circles have begun to be more fully utilized. All of this has had a positive effect upon increasing the activeness of the personnel in carrying out the training plans and the pledges of the jubilee year.

During the new training year, in all levels of party and economic education, a thorough study of the materials of the 25th CPSU Congress will be continued. It is the duty of the commanders, the political bodies and the party organizations to help each communist, Komsomol member, and all the soldiers and employees to master the ideological wealth of the Congress as fully as possible, in order to be an active fighter for carrying out its decisions. The training year will commence during the days of the extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, an exceptionally important event in the domestic and international life of the nation. This will give special significance to the first exercises. It is their task to show the enormous significance of the extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the ratification of the new Basic Law as a noteworthy step in the construction of communism and in the political history of the nation.

Within the system of mass economic education for employees, from January 1978, the study of subjects will be continued according to the subject plans of the corresponding forms of study. These plans should be supplemented by new subjects related to the study of the Basic Law and other party and state documents.

The political bodies and party organizations in October-December, in all the forms of political and economic study and in mass propaganda, must conduct special exercises to study the materials of the extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the ceremony devoted to the 60th anniversary of October. In considering the importance of a thorough study of the new Constitution, in the Marxism-Leninism universities and in the 2-year party schools, special courses are to be introduced and theoretical seminars organized. For the primary and secondary level of party and Komsomol studies, along with other subjects, the popular course "The Constitution of Developed Socialism" is recommended. Concern must be shown that each exercise in studying the new Basic Law of our state is informative and interesting, and leaves a profound trace in the mind of the students.

"At present, in this new stage which the party is entering," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the Accountability Report at the 25th CPSU Congress, "it is important, without lessening attention to involving ever broader masses of communists and nonparty persons in party studies, to show special concern for the content of this work and for raising its theoretical level." It is essential in the future that the lectures, seminars, colloquiums and conferences show even more convincingly and clearly the underlying principles of Marxism-Leninism, as a unified international teaching, the historical experience of the CPSU, the growing significance of its role in the construction of communism, and to show the concern of the CPSU and the Soviet government for the Armed Forces. It is very important to disclose effectively to the students the complexity and contradictoriness of the present-day international situation, to constantly emphasize the

necessity of showing high political vigilance under these conditions, to strengthen military and labor discipline, and to increase the combat readiness of the units, ships and formations. A new step ahead must be taken in explaining to the students the theoretical and practical essence of such a problem as a comprehensive approach to the indoctrination of soldiers.

In the time which remains until the start of the training year, the political bodies and the party organizations must again make certain that the propagandists are ready for exercises in the network of party and economic studies, and they must take measures to prevent the shortcomings which occurred in the past, including: Poor mastery of important theoretical concepts by individual students, insufficient control over the organization and ideological content of the exercises, and the inability to link the problems being studied with everyday life.

In the coming training year, all forms of improving the ideological conditioning of the communists and nonparty persons must be constantly improved. This year should become a year for successfully carrying out important tasks in strengthening the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces which are approaching their glorious 60th anniversary.

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CSO: 1801

## NEED FOR PROPER PROCESSING OF NEW INDUCTEES EMPHASIZED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 77 p 1

[Editorial: "An Honorable Duty"]

[Text] The newspapers have published the order of the USSR Minister of Defense on discharging into the reserves the servicemen who have served the established times in November-December 1977 from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, and the Border and Interior Troops, and the next induction of citizens to active military service.

The present induction of young persons is occurring in a noteworthy time. The preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the nationwide discussion of the draft Constitution and its pending examination at the extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet have evoked an enormous upsurge in the political and professional activity of the Soviet people. During these days the socialist competition has reached a high pitch among the workers and the men of the Army and Navy to properly celebrate the glorious jubilee of Great October. The workers of the cities and villages and the Soviet military have ardently supported the patriotic initiative of the Naro-Fominsk workers "A Shock Finish To the Jubilee Watch!"

Remarkable young people are entering the Army and Navy, the Border and Interior Troops. The profound economic and social changes which have occurred during the 60 years of Soviet power have told in the fact that today's inductee is a well educated, cultivated and spiritually and physically strong young person. He is proud of the high honor of being a defender of the motherland, and with a profound awareness of personal responsibility takes his place under the glory-wreathed colors of the Armed Forces.

In preparing the young people for military service and in organizing their induction into the ranks of the Army and Navy, an important role is played by the activities of the military commissariats which work in close contact with the party and soviet bodies, the Komsomol committees, the DOSAAF, and the other social organizations. In participating in the socialist competition to successfully prepare the youth for military service, the military commissariats carry out extensive and diverse work. Many of them have

achieved important successes. These include the Moscow, Donetskaya and Minskaya oblast military commissariats, the Leningrad City and a number of rayon military commissariats. Here they thoroughly study the young people to be drafted, and a great deal is done for the ideological tempering of the future soldiers, their military-patriotic indoctrination and providing instruction for professions needed in military service. At these military commissariats, induction itself is well organized.

"Military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces," states the draft USSR Constitution, "is an honorary duty of the Soviet citizens." It has become a good tradition to celebrate the induction of youth as a joyous holiday. At meetings and assemblies, at meetings with party, labor and war veterans, fellow townspeople pledge the youth to faithfully serve the motherland, to be worthy of the glory of their fathers and grandfathers, and to continue and add to the heroic traditions of the Soviet and their Armed Forces. These farewell admonishments encounter a lively response in the hearts of the young people. Having entered the military, having taken their place in a tank, by a missile or gun, and having crossed the deck of a fighting ship, the new men endeavor to carry out their military duty as well as possible.

The local party and soviet bodies, the Komsomol and the community take an active part in organizing warm and friendly send-offs for the youth to the army. The clarity and organization in carrying out the induction of young people into the defenders of the motherland are largely determined by the activities of the induction commissions. These should be made up of persons who possess high party qualities, who are principled and thoroughly are aware of their personal responsibility to the state. All questions related to induction and to the assigning of inductees to the services of the Armed Forces and branches of troops are examined by the commissions in strict accord with the Law Governing Universal Military Service.

The induction commissions should give great attention to staffing the teams for the training subunits and schools which train the junior commanders and specialists, as well as recruiting youth for units and formations where service requires particularly high general educational preparation, physical endurance and strength from the young man.

Unfortunately, in some places there are definite failings in organizing the induction of citizens into active military service. Certain military commissariats superficially study the youth, the community and reserve officers are little involved in this major and important state concern, while the medical examination and monitoring of the health of the inductees are not always carried out effectively.

Our mighty country is great. The young men inducted into the Armed Forces will serve in the North and East, in the South and West. They will be transported to the units by train and aircraft and by other types of transport. It is the duty of the military commissariats and the unit commanders to provide exemplary order at the assembly points. Strict discipline and

high organization should be maintained en route. For accompanying the inductees, experienced officers, warrant officers, sergeants and petty officers should be assigned, and they should be able to organize effective political indoctrination with the future soldiers, and attain exemplary conduct by each man on the way.

The induction of the young recruits places great duties on the unit commanders, the staffs and the political bodies. Those commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations act correctly when they think out ahead of time the questions of providing for the everyday living of the young soldiers, and they create all conditions for their political and military training and for involving them in social life and the socialist competition. Great attention should be paid to the soldiers who are to be discharged into the reserves. Experienced specialists who have an expert knowledge of the military equipment and weapons, and indoctrinated in a spirit of strict discipline, they must pass on their knowledge to the youth, and help the new men shape up more quickly. At the same time, concern is shown in the units and on the ships for making certain that the persons to be discharged into the reserves can select a job of their liking; work is carried out with those who desire to enter warrant officer schools.

It is the duty of the commanders, the political workers and the party and Komsomol organizations to do everything so that the new recruits shape up more quickly and along with all the personnel worthily carry out their honorable duties as defenders of the socialist motherland.

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POOR SUPPLY, EQUIPMENT IN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION VOICED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by Engr-Lt Col L. Kulikov: "Without Stoppages for the Simple"]

[Text] Dear Editors! In honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October, we have assumed high socialist pledges. But we are not promptly being supplied with building materials and equipment. And it turns out that we are not keeping our word. Who will fulfill the pledges for us?..."

Military construction workers  
Jr Sgt V. Shilyayev, Pvt V. Demin,  
Pvt D. Tsukeridze and other  
brigade members from the Red Banner  
Northern Caucasus Military District

Having arrived at the construction site, I was first of all interested in how the situation was for the military construction workers at present. It turned out that they were already supplied with work and were quickly catching up.

At first I thought: Is it worth it for a brigade of installation masons to "raise a storm" over insignificant temporary troubles? However, soon thereafter it was clear that it was worth it. Because such "minor matters" at the construction projects of the UNR [work superintendent's office] were a frequent phenomenon, and their importance and their "inhibiting effect" was much greater than was apparent from the letter to the editors.

The military construction detachment in question here is a close and well organized collective. Due to the efforts of this collective, the UNR has met the production program for the second year of the five-year plan. At the same time, the attitude toward the detachment on the part of the leaders of the UNR, we would say frankly, is a consumer one.

It was not difficult to be convinced of this having visited the construction sites and barracks, and during talks with the military construction workers.

In the very construction site mentioned in the letter, both cranes had stood idle for a long time. The cranes were very old, worn out, and totally unsuited for providing a high work rate. And due to equipment stoppages, the masons, the installation workers and the concrete workers also were idled. But they had assumed their socialist pledges without allowances for stoppages.

In a check it turned out that the leaders of the UNR had been very demanding of the detachment commander, Lt Col N. Semenov, to fulfill the plan, and were a little concerned for supporting the enthusiasm of the men by all the required material and technical resources. As a result, the fulfillment of the output norms in the detachment for the 7 months had remained less than the figure stated in the pledges.

"The district construction directorate held up the delivery of reinforced concrete slabs," commented the chief engineer of the UNR, Engr-Maj V. Anisimov, in a talk with me. "What could we do? And our cranes do not belong to us. We have leased them from the equipment operators led by Col V. Kurlenko."

The chief engineer of the UNR led me to the notion that in the given instance neither he nor the chief of the UNR, Engr-Col Yu. Rykhlin, were in any way to blame.

Was this the case?

"If one speaks frankly, this is not so," argued the detachment commander, Lt Col N. Semenov. "It happens that at the site not only are materials missing, but you will not find a trace of a work superintendent or a foreman. And what about our living conditions?"

In actuality, the military construction workers were living in barracks requiring a major overhaul. And only due to the personal initiative and energy of the commander and other officers in the detachment were the barracks now being transformed and new administrative buildings being put up.

The brigade acted correctly in sounding the alarm when the danger arose of not fulfilling the pledges in the competition of the jubilee year. The leaders of the construction project must show a more self-critical and principled approach to each hold-up in the construction flow and to each concerned warning from the workers at the construction sites. Then things would go on without stoppages and hitches.

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## PROBATIONARY PERIOD OF PARTY CANDIDATES DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen M. Maslovskiy, first deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Siberian Military District: "The Candidate Period"]

[Text] In the autumn of 1943, the party organizer assembled us in the trench and said: "Now we are going to attack. I demand one thing from the communists--an example in combat..." On that day we drove the Nazis out of the village and occupied the prevailing heights. In the evening the wounded party organizer again assembled the battalion communists. But there were few of us as for many the attack had been the last one. Our party organizer at that time did not make a speech, he embraced each of us and whispered quietly: "Thanks, fellows. Today you justified the title of a communist."

After the fierce autumn battles, our party organization again received new members. Our new comrades in the party organization served their candidate period under enemy fire, in nighttime sorties and raids in the enemy rear. I recall that at that time persons providing recommendations gave a brief but meaningful description to the person entering the party ranks: "We know the comrade. He has been tested in battle." And this was the highest certification for a young communist. A man in battle showed his political and moral essence so completely that this served as a basis for absolute confidence in him.

Today, as always, the party demands that we test a person primarily in his deeds. L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress said that the party ranks must be filled out with new forces "...from those who have merited the recognition of the primary party organization and the entire collective, those who have actively showed themselves in production and social life." To win recognition.... This means that the political, professional and moral qualities of a person joining the party should be irreproachable. It must be said that a majority of the political bodies and party organizations in our district view their work of admission to the party from precisely such positions. Many party collectives in the companies and batteries have grown from leading officers and warrant officers and specialists

in the leading professions who have been active in social life. A significant role in the qualitative growth of the party recruits has been played by the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Party Organizations of Kirgizia in the Area of Admission to the Party and Indoctrination of the CPSU Candidate Members" passed a year ago. Over this time in a majority of our party collectives, a good deal of experience has been acquired in indoctrinating the young communists. It is pleasant to note that in this important matter an ever greater place is being given to individual work and to friendly contacts between experienced comrades and those serving their candidate period.

Only in the process of a correctly organized serving of the candidate period and with a strict approach to assessing the merits and shortcomings of a man can one avoid lamentable mistakes. Certainly the candidate period for a person is moral schooling where he is tempered spiritually and acquires habits which later on become a standard of conduct.

Seemingly it is a simple and clear demand to examine a person closely. However life suggests that this is not understood in the same manner in all the party collectives. One can even hear the opinion that when a person is serving his candidate period be hard on the person, but when he becomes a party member, then there are different demands. But this is a rarity. Much more often something else is encountered: the inability or reticence to promptly spot and evaluate those character traits of a young communist which have become determining in the moral development of the personality.

For example, recently in one of the subunits, serious shortcomings were disclosed in the indoctrinational process. The communists were forced to strictly punish the young officer V. Tkachev who was to blame for the sometimes violations of proper relations in the troop collective. Let us examine what had happened. Certainly communist Tkachev until recently was considered as a good officer, and he was entrusted with a responsible area of work. Everyone seemingly knew him well. But when the first failures were disclosed, they were inclined to consider that a misunderstanding had occurred. The comrade could not permit himself such a thing. It turned out he could. And the moral decline of Tkachev had started long before the publicized instance, while still in his candidate period which the officer had seemingly served without any special comment. In truth, fellow servicemen saw that Tkachev did not always seek the advice of comrades, and was abrupt in dealings with them. Externally attractive--tall, strong and confident--he felt that he should be the first everywhere. This morbid conceit appeared gradually and at that time did not cause any concern in the party organization, like his impetuosity and desire to do everything in his way. When the time came to promote the officer to independent work, none of the communists attributed any importance to these shortcomings.

Such a position by the comrades affirmed the officer's belief in his own exceptionalness. He became even more conceited, and all the proposals of his subordinates were viewed as an undermining of his own authority, and

even the decisions of party meetings soon began to be considered not binding for himself. And on the unit staff and in the political department, the officer as before was considered to be a leader and an excellent organizer. And only the misdeed which went far beyond the limits of the regulations finally forced them to look the issue square in the eyes and bring the comrade to judgment before the party. This was the result of the nearsightedness and softness by the communists during the period when Tkachev was serving his candidate period.

This case, of course, is exceptional, but again it shows that the person joining the party ranks must be thoroughly studied, tried out in deeds, paying special attention to those vital situations where the true moral qualities and the spiritual content of a man are apparent.

Unfortunately, in some party organizations, not the best style of work has developed, where only clearly evocative misdeeds cause a strong reaction, while the less striking manifestations of undesirable human qualities are often viewed leniently. Such an "emergency" method of work leads to a situation where the time approaches to admit a young communist as a CPSU member, and only then is it learned that no one can say with confidence precisely what he is like. Why? Because everyone has been interested predominantly in the so-called service aspect of activity, and here everything is on the surface and everything is apparent. But as for evaluating moral qualities, the question is significantly more complicated, and as was admitted to me by one of the persons with whom I spoke, is "somewhat unusual." Yes, here a five-point system is not always suitable.

The ability to see the strong or weak aspects of a young communist even in a little noticed action is very important. Even because considering these qualities of his it is desirable to allocate the party assignments. One can always ask oneself: why is the assignment being given? Obviously not in order to rectify a situation somewhere, but rather to improve certain definite and needed qualities of a young communist.

Officers V. Tsyachnikov and V. Levin arrived approximately at the same time to serve in a signals subunit. They both knew the equipment excellently, and both lacked experience in working with subordinates. And Tsyachnikov was instructed to conduct political information sessions, and upon the recommendation of the party bureau was elected to the membership of the Komsomol bureau of the communications center, while Levin took up purely technical matters such as modernizing the training facilities and infrequently made reviews of innovations in communications equipment.

The candidate period of the signalmen ended differently. Capt Tsyachnikov was the commander of an outstanding subunit which successfully fulfilled its socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October. He was admitted to Lenin's party, while Levin was refused admission. In being too involved with technical questions, he neglected indoctrinational work with subordinates and even avoided it. Infractions of military discipline began to appear in the subunit. The late attempts by the young officer to somehow rectify the situation were unsuccessful.

To understand the character of a man, to thoroughly judge him, and to develop the good in him.... Let us say frankly that this is no easy art. And the party activists must be taught this art. The question of the vanguard role of the young communists in training and service is an important problem which is closely linked with their indoctrination. To see the possibilities of each person is the immediate duty of the commanders, the political workers and the party activists. At present, when the results of the current training year are being summed up, we must take another look at whether everything has been done in this important area of party work. The period of preparing to properly celebrate the 60th anniversary of Great October and the nationwide discussion of the draft of the new USSR Constitution has shown that the number of persons wishing to link their fate with the Communist Party is growing. This necessitates that the party organizations of the units and subunits focus attention on the daily and purposeful work with young party recruits. Precisely here is formed the basis for a further rise in the party's influence on the combat training and life of the troop collectives.

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CSO: 1801

'KRASNAYA ZVEZDA' STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF STRONG DEFENSE CAPABILITY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 77 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Along a Course of Great Achievements"]

[Excerpts] The year 1977 is drawing to a close. It will go down in history as the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of Great October, the year the new USSR Constitution was adopted and a year of splendid successes in resolving the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The Soviet people are being inspired to new achievements and new patriotic deeds by the decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, at which a major speech was delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A lively response was aroused in the hearts of millions by the work of the Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet session which ended the day before yesterday, whose decisions gave splendid expression to the historic achievements and advantages of developed socialism and to the Leninist policy of our party, which is leading the country along a course of great achievements, a course of communist creation.

While resolving the great tasks of communist creation and making a great effort to strengthen peace on earth, at the same time the Communist Party and the Soviet Government show indefatigable concern for strengthening the country's defense capability and the combat might of the USSR armed forces. The USSR State Budget for 1978 provides for defense spending of R17.2 billion, which constitutes 7 percent of all budget expenditure.

The people's armed defenders live with the same thoughts and desires as the people. Soviet soldiers warmly approve the party and government decisions aimed at the further burgeoning of the motherland and at raising the people's well-being. They see their contribution to communist building in continuing the sacred fulfillment of their constitutional duty: reliably to defend the socialist homeland and to be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. The approaching year of 1978 is the year of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet armed forces. Having widely developed the socialist competition in honor of

this portentous date, Soviet soldiers are indefatigably improving their combat skill, serving vigilantly and strengthening discipline and organization. They are fully resolved to make the year of the Army and Navy Jubilee a year of shock military labor.

Every Soviet person accepts the party's creative plans as his own. Implementing them, workers and kolkhoz members, specialists, workers in all sectors of the national economy and soldiers of our armed forces will achieve new successes in implementing the tasks advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress.

CSO: 1801

## YEPISHEV AMONG SPEAKERS ON MILITARY POLITICAL TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 77 p 3 LD

[Report by Maj K. Pashikin: "Profession--Political Worker"]

[Text] A scientific and practical conference of leading personnel of military-political educational institutions has ended its work. Representatives of the political organs of the branches of the USSR armed forces took part in it.

Lt Gen M. Shapovalov, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Cadres Directorate, delivered a report entitled "Questions of the Further Improvement of the Training of Political Worker Cadres in Military-Political Educational Institutions in the Light of the Requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress."

He noted that the graduates of military-political schools are serving successfully with the troops and taking an active part in the education of the personnel and further strengthening of the combat readiness of units and ships. Many young political worker officers have been awarded orders and medals. Many of them have won early promotions.

In speaking of the important role of social sciences departments, the speaker stressed the need to strengthen the link between theory and practice.

Army General Ye. Maltsev, the academy's chief, delivered a scientific report on the work of the command, political section and party organizations of the V. I. Lenin Military-Political Academy in shaping the professional qualities of a political worker in the students.

Col Gen V. Makarov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions, dwelled on a number of topical problems linked with the training of officer cadres for the army and navy and on the main questions which are being resolved by military educational institutions at the present stage.

The report delivered by Rear Admiral N. Kaplunov, chief of the Kiev Higher Naval Political School, was devoted to the activity of command, political section and party organizations in the propaganda and study by the cadets of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the jubilee documents devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the new USSR Constitution.

Important questions concerning the training of political worker officers were touched on in the speeches delivered by Maj Gen S. Yevdokimov, chief of the Leningrad Air Defense Higher Military-Political School; Col A. Borisov, chief of the Kurgan Air Force Higher Military-Political School Political Section; Maj Gen N. Kizyum, first deputy chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Political Directorate; and Maj Gen B. Volkov, chief of the Novosibirsk 60-Letiya Velikogo Oktyabrya Combined Arms Higher Military-Political School. Capt V. Yakunin, who graduated from the school with a gold medal 6 years ago, described his practical work among the troops.

In conclusion Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a speech to those taking part in the scientific and practical conference.

He expressed profound thanks to the CPSU Central Committee for its tireless concern for training highly qualified officer cadres for the USSR armed forces and for the creation of higher military-political schools.

Army General A. Yepishev noted that the higher military-political educational institutions are successfully resolving the tasks of training political worker cadres. He emphasized that the profession of political worker requires not only a sense of vocation but all-round knowledge, high professional skill and the ability to keep in step with life. The political worker officer is a man to whom people come with their ideas and questions. He must have a good knowledge of the theory and policy of the CPSU and a profound understanding of the phenomena of social life and must be able to find his bearings in political events and know the fundamentals of military pedagogy and psychology.

Therefore, Army General A. Yepishev said, it is essential to improve by every means the standard of ideological-theoretical, methodological and professional training of military political school graduates.

Creative questing and initiative are essential in the process of training political worker officers. The course in party-political work, like the other disciplines, must reflect more deeply the new phenomena and processes taking place in the life of the army and navy, rich military experience, and everything which is accumulated in the course of field exercises, training sessions, flights, sea voyages, and tours of combat duty. It is essential to enhance the role of the on-the-job training of students and to extract the maximum benefit from it.



Army General A. Yepishev stressed that the command, political sections and party organizations of higher military-political schools must investigate more deeply all aspects of the training and educational process and analyze skillfully the state of affairs in subunits and party and Komsomol organizations.

Those taking part in the scientific and practical conference toured the training aids base of the V. I. Lenin Military-Political Academy and the Moscow Verkhovnyy Sovet RSFSR Higher Combinet Arms School.

CSO: 1801

## USTINOV, OTHER MILITARY LEADERS OPEN CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

### Focus on Living Conditions

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Dec 77 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the Interests of Raising Combat Readiness"]

[Text] An all-army conference on improving the troops' living conditions began its work in the Red Banner Hall of the M. V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army in Moscow yesterday. Commanders, political workers and rear services specialists representing all branches of the armed forces, military districts, fleets and groups of forces came to participate in it.

The seats in the presidium were taken by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet army and navy main political directorate; Army General S. L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR deputy defense ministers--Army General V. F. Tolubko, Army General I. G. Pavlovskiy, marshal of the Soviet Union P. F. Batitskiy, Chief Mar Avn P. S. Kutakhov, marshal of the Soviet Union K. S. Koskalenko, Army General S. K. Kurkotkin, Army General A. T. Altunin, Engr Col Gen N. N. Alekseyev and marshal of engineering troops A. V. Gelovani; and V. I. Drugov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section. Also in the Presidium were chiefs of the main and central directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry, representatives of a number of ministries and departments, commanders and political workers of foremost units and formations and the best specialists of the Army and Navy Rear Services.

The All-Army Conference was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. Our party, he said, has devoted and now devotes great attention to comprehensively satisfying the material and everyday needs of army and navy personnel, regarding the improvement of the troops' everyday conditions as one of the most important conditions for insuring their high

combat readiness. And this conference is a manifestation of this concern of the party's.

The USSR defense minister conveyed to the conference participants cordial and warm greetings and wishes for great successes in further strengthening the combat might of the Soviet army and navy from Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, which were warmly greeted by the audience.

The report was delivered by Army General S. K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services.

The All-Army Conference on improving the troops' everyday conditions is a significant event in the life of the Soviet armed forces, the speaker said. It is further evidence of the tremendous concern shown by the communist party and the Soviet government for the Motherland's armed defenders. The conference will contribute to the further upsurge of the soldiers' creative activeness caused by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the 60th anniversary of Great October and the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and to the broad development of the socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Soviet armed forces.

The speaker spoke of the great changes in the army and navy over the years since the previous conference on improving the troops' everyday conditions, which have had a real influence on the nature and conditions of military labor. The saturating of units and ships with new weapons and combat equipment and the growing complexity of the tasks facing troops and naval forces have demanded great mental and physical effort of personnel. This has given rise to a new approach to organizing the everyday life and relaxation of servicemen, and we already have definite successes in this direction.

There has been a considerable improvement in catering above all. The calorie value of soldiers' and sailors' rations has increased greatly, and they include a wide range of products. The transition to the new uniform was completed in 1973. It now fully meets modern requirements, and the norms for supplying uniforms have also been changed. Financial security and medical, trade and consumer services have been improved for troops and naval forces.

Much has been done for the proper organization of political educational work and the development of sport and cultural recreation for servicemen. Officers' houses, clubs, libraries and sports complexes are operating actively. Lenin rooms and soldiers' and sailors' tearooms are provided with televisions, newspapers and journals and table games.

All this is a consequence of the great organizational work done by military councils, commanders, political workers, rear services organs and party and Komsomol organizations of units and formations. It was particularly effective, the speaker emphasized, during the All-Army Competition

Review for the best unit (ship) administration and services and financial outfit, medical establishment and trade and consumer enterprise, which ended on the eve of the 60th anniversary of Great October. Many units of the strategic missile forces, the PVO Strany troops, the navy, the Leningrad, Baltic, Belorussian, North Caucasus, Carpathian and Turkestan military districts and the group of Soviet forces in Germany achieved excellent successes in organizing the everyday life of personnel.

Army General S. K. Kurkotkin named the commanders of units, ships and formations who make an in-depth study of unit administration and services, investigate the needs and requirements of subordinates and personally monitor the fullness of their supplies of everything prescribed. Soldiers highly value and respect such commanders and respond to their paternal concern with irreproachable service.

At the same time, the speaker pointed out, we also have serious shortcomings in the organization of servicemen's everyday life and recreation. Certain units in the Transbaykal, Far East, Urals and Central Asian military districts and the southern group of forces did not fully realize the opportunities during the All-Army Competition Review. And this was the result not of any objective reasons but exclusively of the lack of organizational ability, initiative and attention to people on the part of individual officials. It is our official and party duty to declare an implacable struggle against such shortcomings.

The chief aim of the All-Army Conference is comprehensively to discuss how best to organize the daily life of Soviet soldiers on the basis of the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions and thereby create the most favorable conditions for raising higher the standard of the troops' combat and political training and military discipline and steadily enhancing the combat readiness of the USSR armed forces.

Army General S. K. Kurkotkin dwelt on specific tasks of various services in providing troops and naval forces with rear services. In the matter of providing further services and amenities on military camps it must be a question of creating conditions on them which meet all modern requirements. The obsolete notion, which still survives in places, that "barracks are barracks" and must have nothing "superfluous" merely helps to justify callousness and lack of organizational ability, the speaker declared. I believe, he continued, that the time has come when construction must be carried out on military camps only in accordance with master plans and standard projects.

We must be concerned with raising food serving standards, designing mess halls aesthetically and fitting them with modern equipment. It must become an immutable rule to provide soldiers under field conditions with three hot meals a day. Military sovkhoses and farm facilities attached to kitchens (galleys) are called upon to play their role in providing diversity of menus.

It is necessary to continue work on creating a soldiers' consumer services combine in every unit and to organize the correct use and storage of property, above all, in the company, battery or ship. We can and must do a great deal for the further improvement of personnel medical services, remembering that the soldiers' health also depends on their accommodation, the organization of catering and consumer services.

The speaker went on to speak of the tasks of military trade, economic work among the troops and the struggle for the preservation of socialist property.

We have everything necessary at our disposal for the full and uninterrupted insurance of the soldiers' combat training, life and everyday conditions, Army General S. K. Kurkotkin said in conclusion. The most important thing now is to stir people up and do everything so that they realize that in questions of services and amenities a very great deal depends on themselves, on their own efforts, initiative and activeness in the struggle for exemplary everyday conditions and cultural leisure.

The floor was then given to Army General A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet army and navy main political directorate.

The main result of party-political work in the forces over the past training year, the speaker said, is that the communists of the army and navy--as a combat detachment of our party--and the political organs and party organizations--as important elements of the party--have insured the further cohesion of the Soviet armed forces around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee, the high moral-political condition of the personnel, a profound understanding by the personnel of their responsibility for the defense of the motherland, and the mobilization of the energy and spiritual strength of the servicemen for the fulfillment of tasks set by the party and government and by the USSR defense minister's orders. We are right to regard the results of the training year as a worthy contribution by the personnel of the army and navy to the celebration of the jubilee of the Great October revolution.

The new training year has begun in an organized fashion and in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm. Socialist competition for greeting the 60th anniversary of the Soviet armed forces in a fitting manner is spreading in the army and navy. The top-priority task of the commanders and political organs now is to consolidate what has been achieved and to progress further in improving the combat training and readiness of the troops and naval forces.

Army General A. A. Yepishev said that the everyday life of the troops, their organization and the living conditions of the men are not just the sphere of activity of the rear workers. This is party business, a major policy question. "The best army," V. I. Lenin pointed out, "and men most devoted to the cause of the revolution will be immediately annihilated by the enemy if they are not adequately armed, fed, and trained." Unremitting attention to questions of the material and everyday organization

of the troops and naval forces, the speaker continued, is one of the objective law-governed patterns of Soviet military building. It is stipulated both by the sociopolitical changes in the structure of Soviet society and also by the growth of the complexity and volume of the tasks being resolved by the army and navy, and by the dialectical interconnection of the moral-political condition of the men with the degree to which their material and spiritual requirements are satisfied.

A recurring theme in the materials of the 25th CPSU Congress and of subsequent party central committee plenums, and in the jubilee documents and also in the new USSR Constitution, is the idea that the meaning of the communist party's policy lies in tireless concern for the well-being and happiness of the people, and for the creation of the broadest opportunities for the Soviet person for creative labor, study, relaxation and the best application of his abilities. The developed socialist society also extends these processes to the armed forces, which are an inalienable part of the Soviet state.

Speaking of the constant attention of the party and government to problems of the material and everyday organization of the troops, Comrade A. A. Yepishev recalled that during his visits to ships of the Northern and Black Sea fleets and to units of the group of Soviet forces in Germany, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, in addition to other questions, took a lively interest in the daily life of the soldiers, sailors and officers, and in how their material and spiritual requirements are being satisfied, and he advised that greater concern should be displayed for the men who are performing their difficult military service.

The speaker cited convincing facts attesting to the invariable improvement of the everyday life of the troops and naval forces. On behalf of the Soviet servicemen he expressed heartfelt gratitude to the party, its Central Committee, and to Marshal of the Soviet Union L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, personally, for their paternal concern.

The important task of the military councils, commanders and political organs is to make skillful use, in the interests of combat readiness, of everything that has been given to us so generously by the party and the Soviet people and to transform into actual reality the rich potential in each unit, on each ship and in each garrison.

Army General A. A. Yepishev praised the initiative of the military council of the strategic missile troops in launching a movement for exemplary order and a high level of culture at military installations. Another positive feature is that the party organizations have begun to pay greater attention to questions of everyday life. This concern, the speaker observed, is repaid a hundred fold in practical matters and is manifested vividly in the conscious attitude of military servicemen to their duties and in the strengthening of discipline.

The reporter noted the important role of the communists and Komsomol members and of all workers of the rear services in the improvement of the daily life of the troops. For example, the political sections of the group of Soviet forces in Germany (chief: Comrade N. I. Nikitin) and the Black Sea fleet (chief: Comrade A. F. Moroz), and the party committee of the rear services of the Belorussian Military District (secretary: Comrade G. K. Ivanov) are working well.

When it is a question of improving everyday life, Comrade A. A. Yepishev said, it is absolutely essential to bear in mind how much the personnel of the army and navy have altered in recent years. Young men with a secondary or higher education, with a high standard of political, scientific, technical and physical training, and with increased cultural requirements are coming to us. They have, of course, been trained to learn to overcome difficulties associated with military service but they do not find it easy to reconcile themselves to totally unjustified disorder in everyday life. Yes, the everyday life of a soldier has always been and will remain rigorous and strict, but a soldier's barracks must be warm, bright and comfortable so that the men can live, think and relax well.

The speaker went on to say that concern for man's leisure and moral improvement is a powerfully developing tendency in our political and party practice. The resolution of this task largely determines the ideological and political development of the individual and the elaboration of his active position in life. At the same time the educator should see separate categories of servicemen with their vital spiritual interests behind the concept of "personnel" and organize work with them accordingly. Special attention should be paid to the young families of officers, ensigns and warrant officers and the operation of officers' communal quarters.

Cultural and educational establishments play an important role in educating servicemen and their activities must always be borne in mind by commanders and political officers. Such a form of leisure as the operation of soldiers and sailors tearooms must also be supported. There is a wide field of activity for the army and navy Komsomol in the organization of leisure for young people and the utilization of opportunities to take part in physical culture and sport.

Concern for improving the everyday life of troops, Army General A. A. Yepishev concluded, is a matter of great state importance. Skillfully resolving this task with party principledness means being genuinely concerned for the strengthening of the Soviet armed forces and the creation of favorable conditions for the performance of their crucial mission, which has been set by the party Central Committee, the Soviet government and USSR Defense Ministry orders.

A discussion of the reports then began at the conference. Lt Gen Intend Serv V. N. Babev, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Finance Directorate, spoke. The basis of further improvement of conditions of military labor, he said, is the CPSU's concern for increasing the prosperity of the Soviet people. But personnel living standards depend not

only on the amount of state funds allocated but also on how rationally they are utilized. In this we have accumulated much positive experience although we still see instances of shortsighted expenditure of funds on secondary needs. It is necessary to struggle with determination against thriftlessness and for the observance of a system of economization and to persistently exploit inner resources for improving the everyday life of troops.

Lt Gen Engr A. F. Fedorov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Billeting and Maintenance Directorate, devoted his speech to the question of utilizing and developing the housing stock and the provision of amenities and services at military bases. Today, he announced, the engineering and technical equipment provided at military bases corresponds with the level achieved throughout the country as a whole. At the same time there are garrisons where these questions have not been fully resolved. We can achieve much if we have a thrifty attitude to accommodation and other projects and carefully spend the funds allocated for capital construction and the repair of buildings and installations.

The following also spoke at the plenary session: Army General A. M. Mayorov, commander of the Baltic Military District; Vice Adm A. M. Kosov, commander of the Baltic Fleet; Col Gen I. S. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the group of Soviet forces in Germany; Lt Gen A. D. Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Transbaykal Military District, and others.

In the afternoon the participants in the conference continued the discussion of session reports by the provisions, clothing, medical and finance sections. Members of the command section, specialists in the billeting and maintenance service and military trading and also organizers of cultural and educational work visited an exhibition of models of military administration and services equipment.

In the evening a large concert was held for the participants in the conference.

The All-Army Conference for improving the everyday life of troops continues its work today.

#### Ustinov Speech Reported

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 77 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the Interests of Raising Combat Readiness"]

[Excerpts] The All-Army Conference on Improving the Troops' Living Conditions yesterday continued discussing the reports by Army General A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet army and navy Main Political Directorate, and Army General S. K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR armed forces rear services.



The conference was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense.

The entire Soviet people are living and working under the inspiring influence of the ideas and decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the extraordinary USSR Supreme Soviet session which adopted the Soviet Union's new Constitution, the USSR defense minister said. This historic document reflects the results of the tremendous revolutionary transforming activity of the party and the people since the October victory and gives the prospect of further communist building. Our country is standing on the threshold of the third year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. All Soviet people and army and navy servicemen warmly approved the decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, Ninth Convocation, which discussed the draft USSR state plan of economic and social development and the draft USSR state budget for 1978. Army and navy personnel are now preparing a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Soviet armed forces.

Thanks to the constant concern of the party, its Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, the material and everyday situation of soldiers of the armed forces is continuously being improved. Modern and thoroughly well-appointed barracks, officers' houses, mess halls, medical centers, tearooms, stores, clubs, libraries and other projects, which have made it possible to improve the everyday conditions of servicemen and their families, have been constructed on many military camps in recent years.

Summing up the work done and outlining ways to further improve the domestic setup for army and navy personnel, we should proceed from the premise that the insuring of the high combat readiness of units and ships and the level of military discipline and organization in them are directly linked with the satisfying of people's material and domestic needs. This link is particularly apparent at the present time. Military technical progress has radically altered the organizational structure of the army and navy, the relationship between the different branches and categories of troops and the methods of their combat employment and has made new, higher demands on man and his moral and physical qualities. The work conditions of people with different military specialties have been substantially changed. This demands a quite different approach to resolving tasks of material and medical supplies and cultural services for personnel.

The first and main thing toward which attention must be drawn, the USSR defense minister said, is in housing and barracks construction. Above all it is necessary to construct more and better apartments for officers, ensigns, warrant officers and workers and employees of the Soviet army and navy. Housing should, in terms of quality, meet not only present but also future requirements. Special concern must be displayed for officers' hostels. They must be models of high culture and consumer services structure.

New demands are also being made on the modern barracks. Even the actual name of "barracks" has probably become obsolete. And if this word continues to be in use, this is rather a tribute to the past. The barracks now have become a place for servicemen's rest and cultured leisure activities and a center for their education in the spirit of communist communal living. We must reject more resolutely the obsolete conservative view of the barracks and turn more boldly to the solution of questions of construction in military settlements from more progressive positions.

Attention must be drawn to the conditions of the everyday life, leisure and meals of the servicemen performing work and tasks away from their units, at airfields, firing ranges and other places. The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA recently obliged, a year after its initial statement, to return again to the question of "Bonfires on the Airfield," of the lack of normal conditions for leisure for aviation specialists during flight-operations support. It is perhaps hard to enumerate the number of violations of the established rules committed in this situation. Matters must be organized so that under any conditions the servicemen have somewhere to warm themselves if it is cold or to take shelter from the heat, a place where they can take their meals normally and use their free time to good purpose.

The quality of food has a great influence on the state of health and morale of the personnel. As many comrades have already noted, we have every objective condition to improving it. But you can have good-quality food-stuffs and modern canteen and kitchen equipment and still have food which is prepared in a tasteless way and comes to the soldiers' table in a state of poor quality and containing few calories. Therefore constant control by unit and ship officials must be implemented over the organization of catering for the servicemen.

An important reserve in raising the quality of catering is kitchen gardens and private plots, especially glass houses.

The organization of catering for personnel when studying, on field exercises and marches must become the subject of particular concern. If in peacetime normal catering for soldiers and officers, especially hot dishes, was not provided during studies, that would mean that rear subunits and rear service would have no combat readiness and would not be able to cope with their tasks. So this question must be examined and assessed. To resolve the problem of catering during studies it is necessary to study profoundly the experience of the work of rear subunits in the years of the Great Patriotic War and to introduce it, taking into account the modern material and technical base.

In everyday services to army and navy personnel the maintenance of a good external appearance on the part of servicemen is of great significance. The serviceman's external appearance is a reflection of his internal makeup and an indicator of his capacity and readiness to fulfill his military duty to the motherland. It is no accident that the people say: "Slovenliness is bad in the formations, and even worse in battle." We have always given great attention to providing kit to army and navy personnel. A great deal

has been done in this respect recently and it is planned to implement several new measures in the coming years.

The care and strengthening of servicemen's health must be an object of constant concern for the command, political organs, headquarters and workers in the rear. A system of measures for strengthening the health of Soviet servicemen is being carried out in the army and navy. As a result of this an absolute majority of fixed term servicemen enjoy good physical development and a high standard of health. This concern must be improved in the future.

A considerable role in material and consumer services to personnel is played by military trade. Unfortunately it is not everywhere organized as it should be. Moreover, the means allocated to branches of the armed forces and military districts for the construction of trade and consumer enterprises are not being completely assimilated. It is necessary to change the attitude to military trade and to insure the timely construction and normal work of trade and consumer enterprises in military settlements.

The USSR defense minister stressed the role of strengthening troop (and ship) administration and the strict implementation of a regime of economy and thrift, inherent in socialist production enterprises, in improving the daily life of the army and navy.

Questions of improving the forces' everyday life must be solved not only from the material viewpoint, which, however, is undoubtedly of great significance. Equally important is the education of and provision of cultural amenities for the personnel. You can have good soldiers' communal quarters and Lenin rooms, but if ideological and educational and mass cultural work is not properly organized then the forces' everyday life will be vapid and one-sided and will not fully satisfy the troops. This is bound to affect the forces' political morale and, ultimately, the quality of combat and political training.

Remember Lenin's words: "...when political work in the forces and commissars' work are carried out with utmost conscientiousness, there is no slackness in the army. Its harmony and spirit are better and there are more victories." These words were uttered during the civil war, but they are still meaningful today. Things have to be organized in such a way that party life is bubbling like a mountain spring in every subunit, unit and ship. And its efforts must be directed not only toward insuring combat tours of duty, troop services and the fulfillment of training tasks but also toward the improvement of the everyday organization of the personnel. Party organizations have wide scope for activity here. There must be complete intolerance of any instances of failure to organize and provide for people so that the means and opportunities of organizing Soviet troops' everyday life will be found, in accordance with the demands of our regulations and orders and the demands of the party Central Committee.

We can and must transform the barracks and soldiers' tea-rooms into hot-beds of cultural and educational work, insuring that they always have fresh newspapers and magazines, can watch television programs, listen to amateur soldiers' concerts, have conversations, and do technical quizzes and other interesting things.

When solving questions of everyday material provision, the main thing to insure is that the purpose of all this work is visible. Our purpose in this is to insure high combat readiness in the broad sense. And everything that contributes to the achievement of this goal must be utilized to the full and that which hinders it must be resolutely eliminated.

It is necessary to improve, the USSR minister of defense said in conclusion, the style of all our economic work and insure that it is as effective as possible, as demanded by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum.

The USSR minister of defense expressed confidence that, in response to the CPSU's fatherly concern, the army and navy personnel would make every effort to continue to sacredly carry out its duty to the party and the people for the reliable defense of the socialist homeland.

CSO: 1801

## MARSHAL GELOVANI ADDRESSES ARMY AKTIV ON CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 77 p 3 LD

[A. Tertychnyy report: "At the End of the Year"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the USSR Defense Ministry construction collectives has been held, devoted to a discussion of the results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum and the tasks of the party organizations of the military construction units stemming from the decisions of the plenum and the speech delivered at it by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Lt Gen V. I. Bychenko, chief of the Political Directorate of the military construction units, delivered a report at the meeting. The report and the speeches of those taking part in the meeting concentrated their main attention on unresolved tasks. And there are many of these. Labor productivity is not growing fast enough in a number of construction collectives. The Zlobin method is being poorly introduced. Financial and material resources are still being dissipated. Miscalculations are allowed in providing construction workers with technical documentation. A number of construction sites are experiencing an acute shortage of construction materials and structures. The normal supply of projects is greatly hindered by the slow modernization of a number of enterprises of the construction industry and by the laggardly introduction of new products and manufacturing processes.

Engineer Marshal A. V. Gelovani; USSR deputy minister of defense for construction and billeting of troops, who spoke at the meeting, emphasized that it is necessary to struggle more effectively against shortcomings, to eradicate red tape, and to encourage by every means progressive examples, an innovatory approach, and the demonstration of initiative and creativity in work, and to introduce everywhere a true party style in the control of construction production.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum, those taking part in the party aktiv meeting outlined practical steps to eliminate existing shortcomings and to develop socialist competition further in order to fulfill the plans of the outgoing year and to provide a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet armed forces.

## CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING ACTIVITIES

### In a Bobruysh Enterprise

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 11, Nov 77 signed to press 12 Oct 77  
pp 32-33

[Article by V. Zayats, civil defense staff worker, Bobruysk: "With Consideration of the Past"]

[Text] A complex installation exercise took place at a leading enterprise of the Belarus'rezinotekhnika production association. According to the results of the socialist competition, for many years already this installation has been considered the leading one in our city. For successes which have been attained in practical training, it has been awarded the challenge cup and the Certificate of Honor of the city Soviet's executive committee.

The interest in the experience of the exercise which had just been completed was great. As a matter of fact, it was prepared after a number of similar exercises which had been conducted earlier at other enterprises. The city's civil defense staff and courses together with the installation staffs thoroughly analyzed the favorable aspects and shortcomings. And then the material which had been obtained was used operationally on the courses during lessons with the supervisory personnel of the enterprises, organizations, and institutions as well as with other command and management personnel.

The trainees also included comrades from the Belarus'rezinotekhnika association, among whom was the civil defense [CD] chief of the installation, the director general, N. Kolesnikov. Naturally, they adopted everything valuable and paid special attention to shortcomings. For the time was approaching when they themselves were to prepare and conduct their own planned complex installation exercise.

This is why when they began such preparation in real earnest the city's civil defense chief, V. Tolstokorov, advised them to follow in detail how the association considered the errors of those enterprises where exercises had already taken place and what step forward would be taken here in comparison with their neighbors.

The following procedure has been instituted in our city staff: all reserve officer workers and activists as well as teachers and masters of production training of the courses are assigned to certain installations. Here, they become familiar with the state of affairs and render methodological assistance to the installation staffs, especially in the preparation of complex installation exercises. It is the very Belarus' rezinotekhnika association which I am discussing. Therefore, each step in the work of its supervisors and CD staff had special significance for me.

Just what did I manage to see on this exercise?

First of all, the systematic nature of preparations for it, clarity in the distribution of duties, and demandingness. This is exactly what was lacking frequently in the preparatory period on some of the exercises which took place earlier. But here the organizational and methodological instructions and the calendar plan made a detailed assignment of who is responsible for what and they indicated firm times for the accomplishment of the measures which had been planned.

For example, in accordance with this plan the director himself, as the director of the exercise, conducted a reconnaissance and training methods lesson with all of his assistants. A staff drill and a command-post exercise were conducted under his direction.

Comrade Kolesnikov and the secretary of the party committee, V. Kleshkov, devoted great attention to the working out of organizational instructions. For at different stages the entire collective of the enterprise was to be drawn into participation in the exercise, in so doing inflicting no harm on production. But the wealth of experience and the maturity of the specialists and the good knowledge of civil defense principles by the association's supervisors helped to select the optimum version in organizing the work of the shops and sectors under special conditions. And this, in essence, became the core of the concept and plan for the complex installation exercise which organically combined defense and production interests.

The plan was then considered at a session of the party committee, after which questions of preparations for the exercise were discussed at a meeting of the civil defense activists.

Party-political work was conducted systematically and purposefully in the preparatory period and in the course of the exercise itself. The party committee defined in detail the assignment of communists in the services and non-militarized CD formations, conducted special lessons with the political deputies, and refined the plan in details for party-political work by place, time, and stages of the impending operations. The basis was formed by the instilling of high political consciousness in each worker and employee when accomplishing civil defense duties.

Socialist competition between shops, departments, and non-militarized formations became a genuine school for each one in the accomplishment of his

for various categories of trainees to include those on safety measures, on the procedure for operations on civil defense signals, and others. In addition, the personnel of non-militarized formations were issued instructions which set forth the duties of the fighters and commanders in the accomplishment of specific tasks in a stricken area. All the actions which are indicated in the instructions were worked out first on drills and practical lessons in the preparatory period.

This is why the men and women workers in the hose shop (chief, T. Chernushina) were not taken unawares by the "Air Alert" signal. They demonstrated a high level of organization and discipline in occupying their protective structure and met the best normative time.

By the way, at a number of other installations it was sometimes necessary to note elements of a lack of discipline. Let us say that a certain shop is operating. And some of the workers of other shops, having left their places, find themselves in the status of observers. This occurred most often where less than the entire labor collective was involved in the accomplishment of the exercise's tasks. At the same time, the insufficient level of organization engendered irresponsibility and the violation of discipline.

Nothing like this was observed in the Belarus' rezinotekhnika association. Each person was occupied with his own work and accomplished his civil defense duties with all responsibility and clarity.

I will point out some of the methodological procedures which were employed by the leader of the exercise and his assistants. It is not by chance that in the course of the reconnaissance and training-methods lessons Comrade Kolesnikov asked his assistants how, in their opinion, one or another training problem could be worked out better. After a brief discussion they came to a single opinion and "armed" themselves with the most effective procedure for working out operations in a difficult situation.

Special attention was attracted by questions of simulating a stricken area. On the comparatively small area on which the installation is located it was necessary to create a full-scale sector which would provide a sense of reality and provide the necessary front for rescue and urgent emergency and restoration work. And the main thing was that each formation and that each of its fighting men and commander receives the opportunity to acquire and consolidate the needed skills and develop within himself such qualities as moral-psychological steadfastness, boldness, and resourcefulness.

And such a "stricken area" could be simulated with all its elements: fires, barriers, heavy smoke, "damage" to utility and power systems, and so forth. Therefore, utilizing the difficult situation each assistant leader on the exercise who was with the formations could employ productively various methodological procedures which had been thought through in good time and indicated in his particular plan. And I was convinced that many of them accomplished the methodological tasks with knowledge of the matter. I will cite an example.



patriotic duty as part of formations and directly at the work sites. The trade union committee of the association headed by V. Voytekovich played an active role in its organization. As early as the start of the training year it, together with the CD staff, worked out socialist obligations for civil defense, the accomplishment of which had a beneficial effect on the preparation of the exercise. And in the course of it, increased obligations by tasks were defined concretely for each shop, service, and formation. The slogan was: on the days of the exercise overaccomplish the production plan and show outstanding actions with consideration of the situation which has developed.

It should be said that in this sense, the enterprise collective was equal to the occasion. It not only accomplished all tasks on the exercise, but it also coped successfully with the production plan. Here, a decisive effect was had by the degree of organization, discipline, and a high sense of responsibility by each participant in the exercise. As an illustration, I will present several most typical examples.

First of all, I should like to dwell on the work of the antiradiation and antichemical defense service which is headed by G. Petrukhno. From the very beginning to the end of the exercise its operations were observed to be both extremely active and very well thought out.

In particular, in the complex of measures with a threat of "enemy" attack an important place was allotted to providing the entire labor collective with individual protective equipment. As a result of the great preparatory work performed by the warehouse manager, B. Byalik, minimum time was required for this. Special cellophane bags were prepared for the personnel of non-militarized formations, for example. They contained previously fitted and checked gas masks, jackets, trousers, gloves, and other property in the kit which is specified by the table of equipment.

The issuing of individual means to all remaining workers and employees also took place in the strictly established procedure under the supervision of the chiefs of shops, departments, and sectors. And where they were in short supply, the men and women workers themselves made cloth dust masks. This work was organized especially well in the shop for the production of molding equipment which is headed by L. Makhov.

In the course of the entire exercise the PR [antiradiation] and PKhR [chemical defense] service and its formations functioned actively. Much attention was devoted to dosimetric monitoring and decontamination of the terrain, facilities, equipment, and transport. The comrades of the Belarus' rezinotekhnika association gave serious consideration to the shortcomings of other installations and, on their exercise, tried to demonstrate well organized operations in radiation defense. And this is correct. For radiation is a very insidious damage-causing factor. And each one must be able to protect himself against it.

As early as the development of the exercise plan, on the initiative of the assistant director general for CD, P. Kopelev, instructions were worked up

The reconnaissance groups were the first to enter the "stricken area." The assistant leader of the exercise, A. Davydov, in observing their actions could compare how their assigned tasks were accomplished. The first reconnaissance group which was commanded by A. Batsenovskiy demonstrated dexterous actions and mastered the situation quickly. Fighting men A. Sidorenko, N. Yermolenko, and A. Kazeko worked with the radiation reconnaissance instruments especially skillfully. But at first not everything went well with the second reconnaissance group. Apparently the psychological factor was making itself felt. Hence, the constrained actions and confusion. Then Comrade Davydov, coming up to the commander of this reconnaissance group, employed one of the methodological procedures envisioned for such a case: he referred to the coordinated work of Comrade Batsenovskiy's group. Follow their example, he said. And soon these scouts, having overcome their timidity, began to operate more confidently and coped with the assigned task.

As we see, the Belarus'rezintekhnika association took a substantial step forward. The complex installation exercise which took place here received a high grade. And the collective's success is a good gift to the 60th anniversary of the Great October.

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#### Readers' Comments

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 11, Nov 77 signed to press 12 Oct 77 pp 34-35

[Readers' letters to the editor: "Analyzing Experience"]

[Text] What did the past year demonstrate? What forms and methods in practical instruction justified themselves? Our readers reflect on this in their letters which are published here.

#### Suggested by Life

Complex installation exercises took place in many farms of Zdolbunovskiy rayon. On the whole, the civil defense chiefs of the kolkhozes, staffs, services, non-militarized formations, and labor collectives obtained good operating skills under difficult conditions.

It is important to note that a considerable volume of useful work was accomplished in the course of the exercises. Actions on CD [civil defense] signals were worked out and norms were passed.

Full-scale sectors were equipped for the training of formations in those places where decrepit buildings were demolished according to plan or at construction sites. Thus, in the Kommunar kolkhoz much construction trash had accumulated near a newly constructed building and not far from it a silo had become flooded with melted snow and rain water. Here the leader of the exercise noted objects for the conduct of rescue and urgent emergency-restoration work, creating the

appropriate situation using simulation means (stricken areas, barriers, inundation of structures, and so forth). As a result, the formations received the opportunity to work out the main elements of operations in a possible stricken area and, at the same time, they worked to the advantage of the farm: they cleared trash from the site, pumped the water out of the silo, and brought order to the animal husbandry farm.

So that actions of this type were not reduced to farm work alone but had the greatest training effect, on the basis of the Kommunar kolkhoz's experience we thought out a procedure for the creation of a tactical situation which approximated an actual stricken area for such cases.

The experience also suggested something else. In view of the specific nature of agricultural production, it is expedient to plan the training process in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in such a way that the basic lessons on general and special training are conducted in compressed times, primarily in the winter period, which will permit the timely and higher quality preparation of complex installation exercises in those farms where they have not yet taken place. It is this which we envisioned in our training plan so as to complete the three-year exercise cycle successfully.

It should be noted that we are experiencing serious difficulties in working out the actions connected with antiradiation defense. In particular, the supervisors and command-management personnel of our rural installations are still insufficiently trained in questions of the procedure for making an estimate of the radiation situation and determining the behavior mode of people on the signals, "Threat of radioactive contamination" and "Radioactive contamination."

It is believed that special attention should be devoted to the elimination of this shortcoming in the course of instruction in the civil defense courses and during commanders' training directly at the installations. There should also be an improvement in providing the rural non-militarized formations with instruments for dosimetric reconnaissance and monitoring.

Yu. Muratov  
CD Chief of Staff, Zdolbunovskiy rayon  
Rovensskaya oblast

#### At a Public Catering Installation

The collective of coffee shop No 1 in Orenburg has assumed lofty socialist obligations in the year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October and is accomplishing them successfully, improving the style in which the population is being served. And despite the constant occupation with daily matters, it is devoting great attention to civil defense questions. All workers and employees have studied the program of absolute minimum knowledge for protection against contemporary weapons and have passed the norms.

The coffee shop has become the base for the creation of non-militarized formations. Special tactical exercises are conducted with them with the set-up of

a mobile catering point under field conditions. The working procedure of the staff and leadership was worked out at staff drill and on a command-post exercise.

The CD chief of staff of the 2d Orenburg city dining room trust, P. Bochkov, applied much labor in all of this. He was assisted by CD course teachers of the Tsentral'nyy rayon and other specialists.

It was decided to conduct a complex installation exercise at this public catering exercise. Its plan was prepared with all diagrams and schedules and effective political indoctrinational work was organized in the collective. All non-militarized formations were provided with individual protective equipment, instruments for monitoring radioactivity and chemical contamination, the necessary transport, kitchen equipment, and a supply of food products and fuel.

At the designated time the leader of the exercise, the director of the 2d dining room trust K. Akmaykin, issued an order to the CD chief, coffee shop manager Ye. Dubinina, to bring the non-militarized formations to a state of readiness. Becoming familiar with the situation, she ordered the chief of staff, production manager M. Zaripova, to notify all personnel of the headquarters and formations. The assembly proceeded in an organized manner. Gas masks and other equipment prescribed by the table of equipment were issued to all.

The main thing was to set up a mobile catering point on an open site. One field kitchen was clearly insufficient. It was necessary to adapt boilers on supports to prepare the food and heat water. Tables were set out and an awning was put up. Water carriers delivered the water, a refrigerator truck--the food products, and cargo vehicles--fuel and other equipment. The teams headed by cooks K. Strekolovskiy and N. Stupak functioned with special smoothness. They conformed to the normative time.

The monitoring team (commander--bookkeeper V. Gavrikova) prepared the radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments and the devices for taking samples and sending them to the laboratory. The medical aid team was led by bookkeeper Simus'kova while the fire-extinguishing team was headed by warehouse worker N. Fayzullin.

In working out actions on the signal, "Air Alarm," the team of Yu. Peresyphkina distinguished itself. It prepared a protective structure to provide cover for the coffee shop personnel carefully and with knowledge of the matter.

Political indoctrinational work on the exercise was led by the political deputy, T. Kolomiytseva. Agitators conducted talks and readings in all formations. Combat leaflets and "flash" messages reflected the course of the socialist competition and subjected shortcomings to criticism.

The leader of the exercise evaluated the actions of the collective highly. Many active participants in this exercise were rewarded.

N. Meshkov, CD course teacher  
Tsentral'nyy rayon, Orenburg

## Here Is How Skills Are Acquired

Civil defense training was successfully completed in this jubilee year at the Taganrog combine plant. The training material base which had been prepared ahead of time contributed to this to a great extent. All shops have points for training preparation for the conduct of lessons which are provided with graphic aids. In addition, the plant training center is equipped with instruments and motion picture projectors. And this is to the great credit of staff workers A. Grigor'yev, Yu. Korochkin, and A. Larin.

To train the non-militarized formations, we use any opportunity which permits the creation of a difficult situation and providing the necessary front for rescue and urgent emergency-restoration work.

Thus, the necessity arose to restore the trolley track along Frunze Street. Together with the city staff, it was decided to conduct a special tactical exercise here with the formations of the emergency-technical service on the subject: "Restoration work in a stricken area." A rather difficult situation was created for this. The emergency-technical formations were equipped with equipment and tools in accordance with the table of equipment. The trade and catering service organized the delivery of hot food to the participants in the exercise.

And there was a double value: the formations received good skills in operations under conditions approaching actual ones and the trolley began to move along the route ahead of schedule.

In preparing another special tactical exercise, an old brick building intended for demolition and in the place of which it was intended to clear a site for the construction of a trolleybus park was selected as the full-scale sector. Demolition simulators tried to erect high obstructions on the path of the formations from the brick debris and concrete blocks. Bulldozer operators, excavator operators, compressor operators, transport personnel and other specialists of our formations had to work pretty well in acquiring the necessary skills. The work was conducted against a certain tactical background with the use of individual protective equipment.

The skillful operations of our formations on these exercises were noted in the order of the city's civil defense chief, A. Kos'min, and the director of the plant, G. Chernov, rewarded the fighting men and commanders who had distinguished themselves with prizes.

F. Timashkov,  
Senior engineer of an installation  
CD staff  
Taganrog

## Annoying Error

It has already been said many times that on competitions it is impossible to "decode" whether medical aid teams belong to one or another installation (rayon, city). They compete under a number which was drawn by lot, and the judges should not know at the stages whose team is entering the stricken area at a given moment. However, in practice this requirement is often violated, at times "without malicious intent," which sometimes causes doubts in the objectivity of the judging and thoughts about the possibility of judging "one's own" a little more favorably.

In this connection, I should like to tell about the zonal competitions in Kostroma where a medical aid team from Frunzenskiy rayon entered from our city.

The competitions of the zone were well organized: a well thought out equipment field, experienced judges, hospitable hosts. At the same time, the participants in the competitions asked why the judges' commission was made up of Kostroma and not of "neutral" medical personnel. And would the judges be impartial toward the teams which had arrived?

The situation became aggravated because due to an oversight (we do not have the right to assume otherwise) the affiliation of the teams was disclosed. And this occurred very simply. It was only necessary for the team members to display their graphic agitation, and above the displays someone attached the numbers of the competing teams and the names of the oblasts, cities, and enterprises which had been prepared beforehand. Really, was the judges' commission unable to stop this "initiative," which coarsely violated the Statute on Competitions, in time? In our opinion, such oversights are simply inexcusable.

V. Leshkinov  
Vladimir

## PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 34. The sewing factory imeni the 40th anniversary of the Komsomol is the leading enterprise of the city of Tiraspol' in the Moldavian SSR. Along with production successes, good results have been attained here in training the labor collective in accordance with the civil defense program.
2. p 35. In the photo: workers of the fourth shop are passing norm No 3, competing for the length of stay in gas masks with a physical load.

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## CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

### School Training Material

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 11, Nov 77 signed to press 12 Oct 77 p 36

[Article by Col Res A. Kostrov: "Everyone's Duty"]

[Text] With this issue of VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA we are beginning a series of teaching pointers on six topics under the "Civil Defense" portion of the initial military training program for students at regular schools, special secondary training establishments, and vocational-technical schools.

The subject "Civil defense at a national facility (educational institution)" introduces the "Civil Defense" section. The study of this topic will help regular, vocational-technical, and tekhnikum students to understand the role and place of civil defense in the overall system of national defense and acquaint them with its mission and the organizational structure at their facility. The training is conducted in the form of detailed discussions.

In explaining the material the military instructor should dwell on two basic points: first -- civil defense as an integral part of the national defense system; its mission. Second -- the organizational structure of civil defense at the national facility (educational institution); civil defense units, their function, and their method of creation and outfitting.

In covering the first point the instructor can rely on a previously studied subject -- "Protecting the homeland and service in the Soviet armed forces -- the important and honored duty of the Soviet citizen," and reemphasize to students the continuing and genuine efforts of the party and government toward peace and the realization of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. This position is currently reflected in a special section of the new USSR Constitution, which states that our foreign policy is directed towards preventing wars of aggression and achieving universal and total disarmament.

At the same time we know that the more reactionary circles in the imperialist camp are not renouncing their aggressive tendencies. These militarists continue to make large increases in their military budgets and step up work on

the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction. Therefore, the Communist Party and Soviet government, while constantly following the peaceful course of the Leninist foreign policy, at the same time are not reducing their efforts at further strengthening the defensive might of our socialist state.

The instructor ought to stress that the USSR armed forces are the primary defender of our socialist achievements. Their duty to the people, it states in the USSR Constitution, is to effectively defend our socialist homeland and always be combat ready thereby ensuring the immediate repelling of any aggressor. However, together with decisive action on the part of the armed forces in stopping an enemy attack and destroying the aggressor, the timely training of all people and preparation of the national economy for protecting themselves from weapons of mass destruction are very important to our achieving victory. USSR Civil Defense plays a special role in carrying out this task.

It is necessary to discuss the forerunner of the USSR Civil Defense -- the Local Antiaircraft Defense (MPVO) -- created 4 October 1932 by a decision of the Central Committee CPSU and Soviet government. Also examples ought to be used indicating the steadfastness and courage of school children from self-defense groups and teams of the MPVO during World War II. And, of course, examples of courage in everyday activities within one's own city, town or village, including that exhibited in battling natural catastrophes and in cleaning up after them will prove very useful.

With the development of weapons of mass destruction the whole system of protecting people and buildings changed radically. As a result, the MPVO was changed into the USSR Civil Defense in 1961.

It is necessary to explain to students the reasons for this reorganization and give them a clear understanding of USSR Civil Defense as an integral part of the national defense system which covers three basic groups of tasks: protecting the populace from weapons of mass destruction and other means of warfare; implementing measures for ensuring the steady operation of plants and branches of the economy under emergency conditions; and eliminating the after-effects of an enemy strike, i.e. the organization of rescue and emergency salvage operations in damaged areas, plus the rendering of first aid to victims.

In addition, it is necessary to emphasize that civil defense, as part of the system of national defense, is the concern of all the people, the concern of every citizen of our country. Furthermore, it is part of the system of defensive measures and the participation of the people in fulfilling them is in accordance with the article of the USSR Constitution which proclaims that the defense of our socialist homeland is the sacred duty of every USSR citizen. A mastering of the methods of protecting themselves from weapons of mass destruction will be the contribution of students in the work aimed at building up the country's defensive capabilities.



The main task of the USSR Civil Defense is the protection of the population. All other measures are useless if this task is not carried out. The safety of the Soviet people always has been and always will be the most important concern of the party and government. And this is accomplished by employing the following measures: sheltering the populace in protective structures; dispersing and evacuating people from cities to rural areas; providing the people with their own means of protection; instructing them in the ways and means of protecting themselves; and warning them about an imminent enemy attack and about the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction.

In the introductory lesson these matters should be covered only briefly, however, it is necessary to dwell on the special importance of sheltering people in protective structures. It also should be pointed out that all referenced questions will be discussed in detail at future classes.

Then the instructor can shift to the study of the second training point. He can show that since civil defense is part of the nationwide system of defense, it is set up everywhere, thus differing from the MPVO. The chairmen of city (rayon, rural) ispolkoms of councils of workers' deputies are responsible for its organization in cities and towns. They are the civil defense chiefs of cities (rayons, towns). While at national facilities (enterprises, institutions, sovkhoses, kolkhoses and educational institutions), the heads of the businesses (directors, chairmen, rectors) are the civil defense chiefs.

Students assimilate the training material best, if the instructor during the course of his presentation when defining each concept (civil defense staff, civil defense service, general purpose units, service units) will place a diagram of the civil defense organization of the particular facility on the blackboard. Then he can recommend copying the diagram in notebooks.

Only when he is convinced that the material has been understood should the instructor explain in detail the structure and task of civil defense at the specific educational institution using the civil defense plan and a diagram of the setup of the non-military units at his school, vocational-technical, school, or tekhnikum.

In summing up it is necessary to briefly go over the subjects to be studied in future lessons. Also the fact that the theoretical approach will be closely tied to practical training, in particular, with the passing of tests on the "Civil Defense" section for the "Prepare for work and the defense of the USSR badge.

In preparing for this training period we recommend using the article "Milestones in the History of Civil Defense USSR," published in issues 2 and 3 of "VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA" for 1977.

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### Medical Aid Training Pamphlet

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 11, Nov 77 signed to press 12 Oct 77  
p 31

[Text] M. Gogolev's pamphlet ("Kak provedi seminar" [How to Conduct a Seminar], Moscow, "Meditsina," 1977, 24 pages, price 4 kopecks, number of copies - 100,000) explains how to hold a one-day seminar with medical workers who are charged with training volunteer aid personnel. A variable plan is suggested for seminar organizers. It can be refined and expanded depending on local conditions. It is recommended that considerable attention be given to demonstrating the forms and methods of training volunteers in accordance with the new program. All matters considered at these seminars are clearly presented in the pamphlet. In turn it shows how to change from theory to practical exercises. But for some reason only one hour is allotted to them and this, of course, is not enough.

At a one-day seminar it is useful to bring in not only the leaders of the exercises, but the judges as well, inasmuch as there is still no program for their training and it is not always possible to get by with single briefings right before the competitions.

As an instructional aid the pamphlet is undoubtedly useful. Unfortunately, the drawings in it are done in a somewhat careless manner, and the number of copies printed falls short of what is needed in many areas.

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### Follow-up on Readers' Complaint

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 11, Nov 77 signed to press 12 Oct 77  
p 31

[Text] A group letter was received from the volunteer aid unit of the 650th construction-installation train of the Korostenskiy branch of the Southwest Railroad with a complaint about the officiating in the competitions among volunteer aid units on this road.

The editors forwarded the letter for an investigation. The Central Committee of the Ukrainian SSR Red Cross Society reported that the complaint was valid, the competition results were reviewed, and the winning order was fairly determined. The volunteer aid group from the 650th construction-installation train ended up in third place and the personnel received the according award. Strong reprimands were given to the judges at the competition stages who were guilty of the mistakes.

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## TRAINING ON GUIDED MISSILE PATROL BOAT DESCRIBED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 77 p 6

[Article by Mikhail Godenko of the Red Banner Northern Fleet: "The 'Metel' at Sea"]

[Excerpts] From the high quay, the bay looked as smooth as glass. At its left corner, clustered next to one another, stood the launches. At the foot of the cliffs were structures including the staff, barracks and quarters. The monument to the torpedo boat troops of the Great Patriotic War rose into the skies like a bayonet....

I was offered to "settle in" on the "Metel'" as "there was less rocking, more comfort, and all our men are outstanding!"

I agreed but not because I was afraid of the rolling. My old friend from the days on the front, the torpedo boat, was today in the fleet formation. But on the right flank now stood its larger and stronger brothers: the missile carrying boats and launches. And they determine the present fighting might of the small "mosquito," as they said in the war, fleet.

I went down to the pier along broad gangways. I was met by the commander of the "Metel'" Sr Lt Vladimir Murav'yev, of short stature, neat and swarthy.

"I would have shown you the boat myself, but," he shrugged his shoulders as if in excuse, "service calls." In smiling, his dark, reddish mustache quivered slightly. "You will be shown around by the commander of Department-2, Vladimir Savchenko, our missileman. Incidentally he will show you the cabin where you will be staying."

I was able to recall a great deal, standing in the bridge which was full of hundreds of instruments, and in sitting on a cot in the sailors' bunk room... Was it crowded? By present-day standards, probably yes. Particularly on the upper deck. You could not play volleyball. But you could find space for ping pong. Previously the closeness was of another sort. A torpedo launch with a displacement of just 10 tons also had a small crew. The commander who himself stood at the wheel; the engine room artificer and the

mechanic were below by the engine; the boatswain was also the torpedoman and also the machinegunner; the radio operator was squeezed into a tiny radio hut. In their clothing, manner of conduct and even their characters, the wartime torpedo boatmen looked like pilots. In leather jackets, in helmets with earflaps, in gloves and goggles, they boarded the boats like pilots entered the aircraft cockpits. They went to sea to fight, but their home was on shore with their quarters and galley, and everything else.

Modern sailors of the small fleet virtually do not differ from the sailors of large ships. Perhaps only in the preciseness of movements and speed of response. And also a particular feeling of teamwork and a unity of the collective which was always inherent to them. On the "Metel'" the most popular pronoun is "we": "we have worked out," "we have gone ashore".... In saying farewell, Vladimir Savchenko also said:

"We have taken care of you."

...In the morning a voice came over the loudspeaker: "Crew to start to work!"

In getting dressed I felt a feeling of awkwardness as everyone had long since gotten up.... I mounted a steep ladder to the deck. On the deck, in the bridge and superstructure, work was in full swing. I knew many of them having become acquainted in the evening during the inspection.

The dark face, the unusual speech, the mustache and curly hair was Sr Sn Vorob'yev. He had come north from Moldavia. In his military specialty he was concerned with the very complicated instruments on the ship, but at times, for example, at present, he was handling a mop.

By the calm, careful and at the same time controlled touching of the "brasses," even without seeing the face, I recognized Sr Gunner Aleksandr Gorbenko. The coupled rapid-firing stern gun for which he was responsible on the ship was capable of literally releasing an avalanche of fire.

Nearby was working the radio telegraph operator, Sr Sn Viktor Postovit. Before service he was a kolkhoz equipment operator in Odesskaya Oblast. In the fleet he has acquired a new specialty. On the "Metel'" communications always operate without fail, and he is the one responsible for this.

The glorious fellows are strong and agile. In 1941 we also, I remember, polished "brasses," swabbed the deck and turned the mechanisms. Then we went into battle.

During the war years, the torpedo boats came in literally to the sides of the boats being attacked, but now the missile-carrying boats can fight invisible targets. But in speed, they are not inferior to their predecessors, on the contrary!

...The missile-carrying boat storms across the open expanse. The bow is raised, the stern is submerged in the water, and white bow waves rise above the sides. The hangars look like corks, the openwork wings of the turning radars are opened, and the horn of the mast is enveloped in many antennas. And it seems that it is not a ship but rather some fantastic being which is speeding along hugging the water.

At the missile-firing controls is the commander of Department-2, Sr Lt Vladimir Savchenko. There is tension and alertness in the glance of the eyes and in the sharply etched wrinkles on his cheeks. Vladimir is from a military family. His father participated in the Battle of Stalingrad, his elder brother is a lieutenant colonel and the middle brother is a major. Somewhere far away from this northern cold sea, in Korsun'-Shevchenkivskiy Rayon, the village of Drabovka lies on the bank of the Ros' River. There his relatives settled.... Savchenko watches the dial of the stopwatch which counts off the seconds until the launching of the missile.

All of the information has already been processed and displayed by the instruments which are watched by WO Anatoliy Lagutin. And now the missile hangar opens. A white arrow-like beam, in turning slowly over the blue screen, has intersected the shining dot of the target. A signal has gone on at the controlboard of Vladimir Savchenko.

Launch! The powder fire of the launching mechanism, in engulfing the hangars, the deck, and the side wall of the superstructure, ejects the missile forward in the direction of the ship. It rushes toward the target, seeking it in the open sea. The ship's commander is leaning slightly forward, tracking the missile with his eye.

...The "Metel'" is returning to its home pier. The tension is over, and alone or in twos sailors are coming out on deck, exchanging jokes and laughing.

And back at the harbor. Like fortress towers, along both sides, steep cliffs rise up guarding the entrance to the port. While the "Metel'" is taking its place at the pier, on the adjacent ship the electric alarm bell is ringing sharply. The heels of sailor boots resound over the decks and ladders. The hawsers are dropped, and gulls cry behind the stern. The neighbor of the "Metel'" is setting course toward the exit from the harbor. On the top of the cliff a wind-twisted birch is bending in the wind. It is the first to greet and the last to bid farewell to the ships. This is its land, severe but its home.

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#### NOVEL ON MISSILE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS REVIEWED

Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 46, 18 Nov 77 p 8

[Review by engineer Col Gen (Ret) N. M. Popov of the book "Bitva" (The Battle) by Nikolay Gorbachev, Voenizdat, Moscow, 1977]

[Text] "Battle"...This is the only title possible for the concluding book of the trilogy of N. Gorbachev, a book on the modern life of the Soviet Armed Forces and of those to whom has fallen the difficult task of developing the first Soviet antimissile missile complex. Yes, the Soviet people had to create and develop most complicated, almost fantastic military equipment, they had to learn to both launch the missiles and knock them down. And all of this for the sake that neither missiles nor antimissile missiles would ever be launched into the skies and to protect the world against incinerating nuclear missile holocausts. The novel "Battle" continues and concludes the storylines of the two preceding novels of N. Gorbachev entitled "Daye Tochko Opory" [Give the Strongpoint] and "Udarnaya Sila" [Strike Force]. From the new book, the reader will learn by what enormous strain on physical and moral forces the enthusiasts of the new undertaking had to pay for each step of advancement along untrod paths of scientific search, overcoming the numerous technical troubles and setbacks which urged them on. The first antimissile missile which was launched at the range broke up into pieces. The first computer-controlled launching of an antimissile missile was also a failure. With the first launching of an antimissile missile to hit a ballistic missile, there was almost an emergency stopping or "fainting" of the computer. The programmer brought the computer "out of the faint," and the missile was shot down. Yes, people showed their ability to endure even when the machines "fainted."

But the heroes of the battle for "Mercury" had to overcome not only scientific and technical difficulties. The writer introduces the reader to the deep moral and civil problems of the scientific and technical revolution. The battle is against both excessive caution, against the adaptable flexibility of the successful bureaucrat Borodin, and against the adventurism of the careerist and schemer Goranin.

The culmination of the battle is a clash on all levels, both in industry and among the military, between the Mercury System of Umnov and the opposing Shield Program of Goranin.

In this battle, the chief designed Umnov takes the main blows, and even the experienced minister Zvyagintsev is unable to fully deflect them. He also "is squeezed until his ribs crack." Under these blows, Umnov realizes that in and of itself his rightness both in scientific and state aspects is defenseless in front of the sensational jabbering and impudent voluntarism of Goranin and his supporters. It is essential to fight for this truth, having gathered all one's forces. And Umnov continues to fight even when many have already felt that the battle for Mercury has been lost.

By his appearance and deeds, the chief designer Umnov represents for the reader a true communist scientist, intrepid, whole-hearted and unbending in the conviction of his rightness and in loyalty to the cause of his life. Umnov, an innovator and searcher by his very essence, does not settle for "the modernization of two-humped camels into single-humped ones"; he prefers the truly thorny path of seeking the solution to new, most complicated scientific and technical problems. And the minister Zvyagintsev correctly sees in him, one of the pioneers in developing surface-to-air missile complexes, the future chief designer of the first antimissile missile complex.

Umnov does not mince words either in front of Bondarin who servilely maneuvers and twists around the Shield Program, in front of Zvyagintsev, or in front of a high conference where he is offered to become Goranin's deputy, having included Mercury as part of Shield. He calls things as he sees them: "A dangerous and harmful Utopia," "disorder," a "game," or "sabotage." Yes, Shield had reached a dead end, and it was time for some to cover their traces and escape from the responsibility for the "Disorder, for the irrecoverable losses of time." For this reason, Umnov was promised to be permitted to do whatever he liked, even the same Mercury, but only under the name of Shield and under the aegis of Goranin. And at the same time the blame was cleverly shifted to Umnov for the disorder in the technical policy and for the marking of time. Umnov angrily repudiated this notion and left the conference.

Umnov was uncompromising even where seemingly it would be wise to show reasonable flexibility and escape from this into a hospital, but the reader realizes that this is not out of youthful immaturity and not because Umnov is not adroit in life, but because this is how he is and cannot be otherwise.

Umnov and his supporters are triumphant. This is a victory of high state advisability, a victory of party principles and wisdom by Minister Zvyagintsev and Mar Yanov, and a victory for the brave souls who are romantically in love with their job such as Ovsentsev from the design bureau, the military engineer Gladyshev, a victory for Shubin and his "captains," and a victory for the leaders of the firing range, Sergeyev and Furashov. But for Umnov this is only a breathing space. "Having put an end to Shield, now a new input is arising."

The battle for Mercury unstinting and full of true drama is waged by living people, and the reader clearly feels how their innermost human being is linked inseparably and totally with this battle, and how the faiths of the commanders and political workers, the military and civilian engineers, the military construction workers and the scientists as well as the faiths of their near ones are linked. Clearly and convincingly shown are the figures of the charming and generous Miloserdova and Lidiya Ksaver'yevna, and their self-sacrifice on the uneasy paths to hard-gained happiness.

The battle is also fought by the journalist Kos'kin-Ryumin against his colleague Polovinkin for the fate of the son of the deputy commander for political affairs Morenov. In Polovinkin who relishes the sensational details of imaginary accusations against the blameless youth, the reader can spot similar traits with Goranin, regardless of the fact that each of them acts seemingly in completely different spheres of human activity. But it is precisely the point that both these spheres are equally profoundly human ones, and this is clearly apparent in the parallelly shown duels of Umnov--Goranin and Kos'kin-Ryumin--Polovinkin.

The battle for the Mercury antimissile missile complex ends in the novel with the successful state testing of this complex. But this is also the start of a new battle which will be waged by our delegation at the talks for limiting the development of antimissile defenses, and this delegation includes Furashov, the successor of Sergeyev, one of the veterans of the battle for Mercury. And Sergeyev himself, the chief of the testing range, perishes as in a real battle. His heart is pierced by a fragment from a long-ended war. In the appointment of the young and talented engineer Gladyshev to a new position, we can spy another continuation of the battle in which he, as before, will be a reliable prop for the chief designer Umnov. The fact that the book written on a military subject at the same time is permeated with the idea of the struggle for peace is a great creative success of the writer.

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## DOSAAF TRAINING ACHIEVEMENTS IN UKRAINE DESCRIBED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 4 Dec 77 p 4

[Article M. Georgiyev: "To Train Outstanding Specialists"]

[Text] The targets of the jubilee year. What are they? How have last year's indicators been surpassed for one of the most important areas of work for the DOSAAF organizations, the training of specialists for the national economy? This was the subject of an official conversation at the recently concluded third Plenum of the Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee.

During the present year the DOSAAF organizations have trained 1.2 million specialists for the national economy. These include 2,000 drivers of all categories, over 17,000 tractor and combine operators, around 15,000 radio telegraph operators and 6,000 electric and gas welders.

The best indicators in the training of specialists for the national economy have been achieved by the DOSAAF workers of Donetskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts. At present in the republic there are around 1,000 sports and technical clubs (STK). Some 500 of them have been created directly under the primary organizations of large enterprises. Among the finest one could name the Nizhnegorskiy STK of Krymskaya Oblast, the Kremenchug STK of Poltavskaya Oblast, and the Tsarichanka STK of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. The STK are working well under the primary organizations of the Mine imeni Bazhanov in the town of Makeyevka, the L'vov Polytechnical Institute, the Kolkhoz imeni Posmitnyy in Odesskaya Oblast, and others.

Outstanding specialists for the national economy are being trained in many automotive, radio technical, technical and naval DOSAAF schools. However, as was pointed out at the plenum, what has been achieved is far from the limit.

"During the last 10 years," said the chairman of the Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee, Lt Gen A. Pokal'chuk, in his speech, "the training and production areas of the STK have increased by 12-fold, and those of the schools by 20-fold. At the same time, the detachment of specialists which they have

trained has increased by just 2-fold. Of course, it must be considered that the demands made upon the training of the specialists have increased and where previously one training classroom was needed, for example, now three are required. But still the capacity of the training organizations should be increased."

The plenum approved the full decision aimed at a further improvement in the training of specialists for the national economy.

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## SOCIALIST COMPETITION AS A MEANS TO INCREASE COMBAT READINESS

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[Article by Colonel F. Fedchenko: "Socialist Competition and Its Role in Increasing the Combat Readiness of a Unit (Ship)"]

[Text] The classes on this topic are called upon to assist soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers in thoroughly understanding the essence of the Leninist principles of socialist competition and competition's content and distinctive features in the army and navy. It is also important to explain in detail to the fighting men the tasks of carrying out the obligations undertaken by them and to point out ways to fulfill them.

A total of six hours are devoted to the study of the topic. It is advisable to divide the time in the following way: two hours for a lecture (narration), two hours for independent work by the students on studying the recommended readings, and two hours for a seminar (discussion).

It is advisable during the lecture (narration) to cast light on the following basic questions: 1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on socialist competition, its role and significance. 2. The struggle to increase combat readiness further is the main direction of socialist competition in the army and navy. 3. Persistently struggle for the complete and qualitative performance of assumed socialist obligations.

1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on socialist competition, its role and significance.

At the very outset of the existence of the Soviet State great Lenin saw in the first communist days of free labor for the state a new attitude on the part of the people towards work which was unthinkable under an exploiting society. The leader of the workers called the communist days of free labor a great beginning and shoots of communism. He called for developing the masses' creativity and independent activity. He emphasized that, for the first time after hundreds of years of working for others and of forced labor

for the exploiters, there is an opportunity to work for oneself and, besides this, for work which relies on all the latest technological and cultural achievements. The widespread and truly mass creation of an opportunity to display enterprise, competition and bold initiative only exists now (cf. "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collection of Works], Vol 35, p 196). He thoroughly revealed the sources and motive forces of socialist competition and the scientific principles which had been developed for its organization.

Vladimir Il'ich saw in competition an important method for developing the workers' creative initiative and instilling organizational talents. He also saw in it a powerful motive force for developing Soviet society along the path to communism. V. I. Lenin pointed out that competition must have a popular nature and embrace all of society's toilers. The participation of millions of Soviet people in the struggle to increase public wealth and raise the productivity of labor will lead to the victory of a new social order.

V. I. Lenin did not confine the sphere of competitive actions to the boundaries of physical production. He taught that competition, along with raising labor productivity, also contributes to a growth in the workers' cultural and technical level, their educational level, and their awareness.

The scientific principles for organizing socialist competition are thoroughly and comprehensively revealed in V. I. Lenin's works. Vladimir Il'ich more than once emphasized that broad publicity, a comparison of results and the opportunity to repeat progressive experience in a practical manner must lie at the basis of competition.

The essence of publicity consists of informing the competitors about the competition's goals, conditions, indicators and results. Publicity has as its task the arming of each competition participant with information on the achievements of first rate people. Along with this, publicity also includes the exposing of shortcomings and those who are lagging behind and who regard the matter unconscientiously.

The principle of comparing the competitors' results presupposes an account of the contribution of each individual and of the collective in solving assigned tasks, the announcing of competition winners, an analysis of the reasons and factors for the success of some and the lagging behind, all conditions being equal, of other participants in the competition. Without a comparison of results it is impossible to develop competition fruitfully.

Publicity and a comparison of competition results are necessary conditions for the third Leninist principle--an opportunity to repeat progressive experience in a practical way. V. I. Lenin wrote: "We must now be concerned that the mass of exceptionally valuable material, which is now available in the form of experience in newly organized production in some cities, enterprises, and village communes--that this experience becomes the property of the masses" ("Poln. sobr. soch.", Vol 36, p 149). Vladimir Il'ich emphasized that only under socialism does "the force of example for the first

time acquire an opportunity to be a mass action ("Poln. sobr. soch., Vol 36, p. 191).

The Leninist principles are basic ones in organizing socialist competition and in increasing its effectiveness further. They are clearly embodied in the decisions of the Communist Party and in the practices of constructing socialism and communism in our country. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said during the 25th CPSU Congress: "We are all happy at how deeply the Leninist ideas of socialist competition have taken root. We are proud that communists are moving in the vanguard of the competition. Competition is having a great influence on economic practices, on the country's social and political life, and on the moral atmosphere. Spreading socialist competition further in every way possible and the movement for a communist attitude toward work--such is our common fighting slogan" ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [25th CPSU Congress Materials], pp 76-77).

The importance of socialist competition is growing under modern conditions. It actively contributes to solving the major tasks in communist construction: the creation of a physical and technical base for communism, the formation of communist social attitudes, and the rearing of a thoroughly developed individual.

The CC CPSU resolution, "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," points out that socialist competition is continually gaining in scope. New and glorious work initiatives are being born during it. Due to the initiative of the progressive collectives in our motherland's capital--Moscow--and in the cradle of the October Revolution--Leningrad, the competition to successfully carry out the social and economic tasks, outlined by the congress, and to fulfill and overfulfill the targets of the national economic goal for the Tenth Five-Year Plan under the slogan "Work better, increase effectiveness and quality!" has been spread widely.

The valuable undertakings of the production brigades at the Electro-Mechanical Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich, "A worker's guarantee for a five-year plan of quality"; and of the academic and scientific workers in a number of institutes, "For the Tenth Five-Year Plan--high quality and effectiveness in the work of researchers", are widely known within the country.

In September of this year, the workers of the Naro-Fominskiy Rayon of the Moscow Oblast decided to make each day, which remained until the 60th anniversary of Great October, a day of great work, of high effectiveness, and of excellent quality. They came forward as the initiators of competition under the motto, "A great finish for the anniversary watch!" This initiative was given a high rating by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CC CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It has been picked up by many work collectives.

The Leninist Komsomol is playing an ever more active role in implementing the plans outlined by the party. The work activity of young men and girls in the struggle to increase the effectiveness of production and the quality

of work has grown during the period of preparations for the 60th anniversary of Great October. At the call of the Komsomol members in the Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev, a mass patriotic movement, "For the five-year plan of effectiveness and quality--the enthusiasm and creativity of youth," has been spread in the country. The initiative of young Leningraders, "For the anniversary of October--60 accelerated weeks!" has received hearty support and dissemination everywhere. Komsomol committees have spread the militant competition of Komsomol members and youth for the honored right to sign the Report of the Leninist Komsomol to the CC CPSU on the 60th Anniversary of October. More than 500,000 Komsomol and youth collectives are struggling for the banner of heroes of the five-year plan and veterans of work. The wonderful initiative--to mark the October jubilee with the early fulfilment of two annual targets in the five-year plan--has become the cause of many young workers in cities and towns.

The Leninist examination, "The Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress-in Practice!" contributes to the organic unity of Soviet youth's political, work and moral indoctrination. Hundreds of thousands of young men and women are taking part in it. Personal composite plans, "We are learning communism, we are building communism!" -- and for army and navy youth, "We are learning communism, we are defending communism!" -- have become a concrete program for ideological, political and general educational growth and for an increase in the work and public activity of the younger generation and an expression of its readiness to defend our socialist motherland from enemies skilfully and selflessly, following in the footsteps of their fathers and grandfathers.

The important role of socialist competition has also found expression in the new Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Article 15 of the Fundamental Law says: "Relying on the creative initiative of the working people, socialist competition, the achievements of scientific and technical progress and improving the forms and methods of economic management, the state ensures a growth in the productivity of labor, an increase in the effectiveness of production and in the quality of work, and a dynamic, planned and proportionate development of the national economy."

V. I. Lenin taught; "The productivity of labor is, in the final analysis, the most important thing and the main thing for the victory of the new social order ("Poln. sobr. soch"., Vol 39, p 21). In carrying out the leader's precepts, the Communist Party is constantly devoting unremitting attention to increasing the productivity of labor. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress: "There is no other way, except by a rapid growth in the productivity of labor and a sharp increase in the effectiveness of all social production, to solve successfully the diverse economic and social tasks facing the country" ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS", p 43).

Socialist competition is also a way to increase labor productivity, to increase and improve production forces and production relations, and to indoctrinate workers in a communist way based on developing their widespread activity and creative initiative.

Having described the Leninist propositions and the Communist Party's requirements for socialist competition, the propagandist must dwell in detail on the role and significance of competition in the army and navy. In the armed forces, just as throughout the country, socialist competition has a universal and mass nature. It is organized on the basis of Leninist principles. It has become an inseparable part of the entire process of training and indoctrinating personnel, forming a communist conviction in Soviet fighting men, improving ground, air and naval training, increasing combat readiness, and strengthening discipline and solidarity in troop collectives.

V. I. Lenin attached important significance to socialist competition in the army and navy. Vladimir Il'ich called competition in the Red Army during the civil war the source of "extra strength" which helped in raising the troops' fighting spirit, strengthening order, and finding new reserves. At that time he urged: "More strength in activity in the troops, more initiative and boldness, more competition...." (Poln. sobr. soch., Vol 39, p 208).

During recent years, competition in the army and navy has been filled with a new content and acquired new forms. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, for example, fighting men at the front endeavored to be the first to erect the colors in a liberated population center and to increase the number of enemy exterminated personnel and destroyed combat equipment. The number of destroyed fascists and downed enemy aircraft were set down to one's credit--a document of the fighting men's individual competition indicators.

Under modern conditions socialist competition has become a powerful way of mobilizing personnel to increase combat readiness further and to carry out the tasks facing subunits, troop units and ships. Embracing all areas in the life and activity of the army and navy, competition is appearing as an important factor in raising the social activity of the Soviet motherland's defenders. Its role as a school for the political, work, moral and military indoctrination of servicemen is great. Its influence on strengthening military and work discipline and in maintaining regulatory order in subunits, troop units and on ships is being strengthened. With the equipping of the forces and fleets with complicated combat equipment and weapons and the intensification of their training and indoctrination, socialist competition is being concentrated even more on the problems of effectiveness and quality. It is being enriched with new content and the methods for organizing it are being improved.

The white heat of combat training has become a characteristic mark of today's jubilee year. Having joined in the socialist competition to greet the 60th anniversary of Great October in imitation of progressive troop units in the branches of the armed forces, fighting men fought with redoubled energy to increase the effectiveness and quality of combat and political training. Competition took place under the motto, "Persistently implement

the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, improve combat and political training, master modern weapons and new equipment, and vigilantly and reliably defend the peaceful labor of the Soviet people."

The spreading of the army-wide socialist competition was conducted everywhere inseparably connected with a thorough study of the materials of the 25th party congress, the October (1976) and later the May (1977) plenums of the CC CPSU and the comprehensive discussion of the draft of the new constitution for the USSR. From the first days of classes in the jubilee training year, soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers started to compete in a militant way for the excellent completion of each subject and the exemplary performance of each exercise and each assigned task.

The men devoted special attention to the mastery of modern equipment and weapons and the complete use of their combat capabilities. Technical training was regarded by the competitors as one of the main links in improving combat readiness. A new scope was attached to the struggle for a high classification, for mastery of allied specialties, for complete interchangeability in squads, crews and teams, for exceeding established norms, and for introducing progressive methods in the operation and maintenance of equipment.

During the army-wide socialist competition, quite a few creative undertakings and suggestions were proposed by the men. These were directed toward increasing quality and effectiveness in carrying out assigned tasks, training plans and programs, toward fulfilling assumed obligations completely, toward conducting each class in a spirit of competition and comradely rivalry so as to achieve the best result. The initiative of the Naro-Fominskiy people and their decision to make each pre-jubilee day a day of great work, high effectiveness and excellent quality found an ardent response among the fighting men. The fighting men, inspired by the decisions of the October (1977) CC CPSU Plenum and the special seventh session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and by the adoption of a new constitution for the USSR, are struggling even more persistently for high quality performance of training plans and programs and socialist obligations. This struggle has embraced all branches of the armed forces and took place under the motto, "A great finish for the jubilee training year!"

It is now possible to say with great satisfaction that the fighting men's strenuous work has brought worthy fruits--the overwhelming majority of servicemen honorably performed the jubilee year's socialist obligations. The number of excellent subunits, troop units and ships, excellent soldiers in combat and political training, and specialists with a high classification has noticeably grown. The combat readiness of army and navy personnel has been raised to a new level.

2. The struggle to increase combat training further is the main direction in army and navy socialist competition.



When beginning to discuss the second question, it is important to point out that the importance of socialist competition is growing in the development of the Soviet armed forces. This is caused by the growth in the fighting men's political awareness and social activity, by the influence of the scientific and technical revolution on military affairs, and by the necessity to master the military art in a more compressed period of time. That is why concern for the spread of competition in subunits, troop units and on ships is a matter of great state importance.

The heart and the main and determinant direction in the socialist competition of the fighting men and of subunits, troop units and ships is the concern for increasing in every way possible the men's combat readiness. The requirement for the constant combat readiness of our armed forces is acquiring special urgency today. It is determined by the immutability of imperialism's aggressive nature and by the growth in its military preparations. For example, the military expenditures of the United States are a record sum--about 110 billion dollars. A special congressional resolution determined that it would be possible to expend up to 118 billion dollars for military purposes during fiscal year 1978. If you consider the hidden military appropriations, this total would grow approximately 50 percent. The present American administration is speeding up development of new weapon systems such as cruise missiles and the neutron bomb. In the FRG, the military budget has increased from 6.3 billion to 32.2 billion marks between 1954 and 1977. Military expenditures in other countries who are participants in the NATO bloc have also grown several times. The president of the United States, J. Carter, has announced the "determined support of the U.S. government for a broad program to strengthen the military might of NATO countries both for the short term and for the long term and regarding not only conventional types of weapons but also nuclear ones."

The increase in imperialism's military preparations and the fact that they are openly directed against the USSR and other socialist countries increase requirements on the Soviet armed forces combat readiness. Combat readiness is the fusion of the force's technical equipment, their military training, their moral political psychological and physical training, and the organizational ability and readiness of each Soviet fighting man to perform an heroic deed in the name of performing his military duty to the motherland. The CPSU program emphasizes that, as long as the military danger--which proceeds from the imperialist camp--exists and complete and universal disarmament is not achieved, the CPSU considers it necessary to maintain the defensive might of the Soviet state and the combat readiness of its armed forces at a level which ensures the decisive and complete destruction of any enemy who dares to encroach on the Soviet motherland.

This proposition has found complete approval in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. It has been given concrete expression in the requirements of the USSR's minister of defense and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. They direct attention to the need to further increase the fighting men's social, political and work activity in

performing the tasks assigned by the 25th CPSU Congress in the area of strengthening our country's defensive capabilities, improving the armed forces and ensuring their high combat readiness. Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of CC CPSU Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense, has pointed out: "The main thing is to steadily improve the combat readiness of large units, units and ships, to improve their tactical and special training, to shorten the period for making the forces ready to perform assigned combat tasks under complicated conditions."

The preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the nation-wide discussion of the draft of a new constitution for the USSR, its adoption, and the successful carrying out of targets in the Tenth Five-Year Plan have evoked a great upsurge in activity among the men. The movement for the title of a progressive large unit has been spread. Many useful undertakings have been born. Additional reserves for successfully performing assigned tasks have appeared.

When implementing Leninist principles of socialist competition and the requirements in CC CPSU resolutions on this question, commanders, political organs and party organizations have acquired considerable experience in the organizational and mass political work to improve socialist competition further and increase its role in army and navy life. Competition is permeating the combat training process even more strongly. It is being more closely linked with the performance of combat training tasks and with the shortening of combat readiness periods. The number of subunits, troop units and ships, in which personnel show consistently high results in combat and political training and in which the combat skill of specialists and their ability to make full use of the combat capabilities of equipment and weapons, is growing. It is now necessary to consolidate the socialist competition enthusiasm, which has been achieved while carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, preparing for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and while discussing the draft of the new constitution for the USSR. One must also steadily incorporate into competition practices Leninist principles and the directions of the party's Central Committee, achieving its high effectiveness in all subunits, troop units and on ships.

The primary efforts in socialist competition are being concentrated on the following main tasks:

--raising the effectiveness of the training and indoctrination process, high quality performance of combat training plans and combat training tasks, exceeding combat work norms, improving combat skill, the achievement of excellent indicators in combat and political training by servicemen, subunits, troop units and ships;

--further shortening periods for bringing subunits, troop units and ships to combat readiness, the exemplary performance of combat watches, guard and garrison duty;

--excellently mastering weapons and combat equipment in a short period, mastering the most effective methods for employing them in combat, the efficient operation and exemplary maintenance of weapons, improving the quality of periodic technical servicing and other types of technical maintenance, raising rated qualifications, mastering allied specialties, spreading streamlining and inventive work, developing and improving the training material base;

--the struggle for the honor, dignity, irreproachable conduct, exemplary personal appearance and drill appearance of servicemen, their observance of communist moral standards and military ethics, strengthening friendship and military comradeship, providing mutual help in training;

--increasing the men's political and cultural level, improving their activity in public life and cultural, group and sports work; training badge holders in military sports exercises, sportsmen with an official rating, and masters of sports;

--caring for military and national property, the rational use and economic expenditure of physical and technical resources, the maintenance of military camps, barracks, parks and training and other installations in an exemplary condition.

Competition in the railroad troops and military construction detachments and units is directed toward the successful completion of production plans, the quality of construction work, the carrying out of assignments with respect to a growth in labor productivity, the incorporation of progressive ways to organize work, an increase in professional skill, and the strengthening of work and production discipline.

Socialist competition is organized between servicemen, squads, platoons, companies, battalions and equivalent subunits, regiments, ships--within a large unit. The movement for the title of a progressive large unit is spreading in the military district, the PVO [air defense] district, the group of forces, the fleet, and in the branch of armed forces. Socialist obligations are being adopted by personnel normally during training, while performing specific combat training tasks, during tactical exercises, flights, live firings and launches and trips to sea, when performing combat watch, and when conducting periodic technical servicing and other types of equipment maintenance.

Socialist obligations must be strenuous, realistic and well founded. They must be based on the achieved level of combat and political training and the tasks facing them. Special attention is being devoted to the adoption of individual obligations as an expression of each serviceman's desire to make a concrete personal contribution to increasing combat readiness.

Obligations for subunits, troops units and ships and decisions on challenging appropriate subunits, troop units and ships to socialist competition are being adopted during general meetings. They take individual obligations into

consideration. The decision on participating in the movement for the title of a progressive large unit is made at a meeting of representatives from troop units (ships).

Commanders and political workers are performing continuous organizational and political work among personnel on competition questions. They are perfecting its organization and improving competition leadership as a complicated and creative affair without allowing set patterns and formalism. The efforts of the competitors are concentrated on the problems of effectiveness and quality. The tasks and directions of the competition are being defined even more concretely both during training periods and during the daily training process. Rivalry between servicemen, subunits, troop units and ships is being inculcated even more energetically. Contests for the best specialist, the best combat team, squad, crew, platoon, company and battery are being widely held. Competitive inspections of the physical training base, cultural and educational establishments, unit administration and services, barracks, military camps, parks, and other installations are being organized.

Party and Komsomol organizations are coming forward even more energetically with initiatives in socialist competition. They are seeing to it that all servicemen are seized by the competition, have a good knowledge of the tasks facing them and the collective's socialist obligations, and that they struggle with a high sense of responsibility for the qualitative performance of assigned tasks, plans and assumed obligations. They are striving to ensure that each communist and Komsomol member sets the example in performing his service duties and his duties in the competition, helps his comrades, and contributes to the general success. Party organizations are displaying high exactingness toward communists for the state of affairs in the sector entrusted to them, evaluating shortcomings in a principled manner, and achieving their elimination.

Even more attention is being devoted to practices of summing up socialist competition results. In doing this, wide publicity, the comparison of results, the incorporation of progressive experience, the regular and thorough discussion of progress in performing assumed socialist obligations during meetings of servicemen in subunits, troop units and party and Komsomol organizations are provided for. The rallies of excellent soldiers in combat and political training, which are conducted in troop units and large units, are energetically used for these purposes.

The exactingness of commanders, political organs and staffs toward rating the state of combat readiness and the results of competition and toward determining excellent soldiers and excellent subunits, troops units and ships, is increasing with each year. In order to increase the indoctrinational role of competition when summing up results, the activity of the peoples' vital positions, their attitude toward work, interrelationships during competition, participation in social work, maintenance of the honor and dignity of a Soviet fighting man, and observance of requirements in the

military oath, military regulations and standards of communist morality are thoroughly analyzed in addition to the indicators achieved in training.

The performance of individual socialist obligations with respect to tasks and norms is evaluated weekly--at the end of classes and work--in a crew, squad, platoon, company and equivalent subunits. The progress of socialist competition is discussed weekly with the men in a platoon and company and monthly in a battalion, regiment or on a ship.

Under modern conditions, diverse forms of moral and physical stimuli to encourage visitors in competition and to instill in personnel a sense of pride in the success of his subunit, troop unit, ship, and large unit are actively used. It has been established that competition winners are rewarded as follows:

--soldiers, sailors, students, sergeants, petty officers, warrant officers, and officers--in accordance with Chapter 2 of the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR's armed forces;

--teams, crews, squads, and platoons--with the temporary banner of the battalion (artillery battalion) based on a month's results;

--companies, battalions, third rank ships and equivalent subunits--with temporary prizes and certificates from the troop unit and large unit based on the training period's results;

--regiments (units) and first and second rank ships--with the temporary red banner of the military councils of military districts, PVO districts, groups of forces, and fleets based on the training year.

Large units, which have achieved the title of progressive ones, are entrusted the temporary red banner of the military districts, groups of forces, and fleets.

Subunits, troop units and ships, which have achieved the title of excellent ones, are entered in the historic service units of large units and troop units and the historical log of ships. Books of Honor, in which excellent troop units, ships and progressive large units which have achieved this title for two years running on order of the appropriate commander-in-chief (commander), have been set up by the military councils of the branches of the armed forces, military districts, PVO districts, groups of forces, and fleets. Certificates are awarded to the large units, troop units and ships entered in the Book of Honor.

The USSR Minister of Defense Pennant for courage and troop valor was established in 1972. Large units, units and ships, which have displayed courage and troop valor when carrying out Soviet government and USSR minister of defense assignments and which have particularly distinguished themselves during exercises and sea cruises, are awarded it.

Soldiers, sailors, sergeants, petty officers and military builders, who have been excellent ones for two uninterrupted training periods, are awarded the following decorations to be worn on their chest: "Excellent Soldier in the Soviet Army", "Excellent Seaman in the Navy" and "Excellent Worker in Military Construction." In accordance with established procedure, preference is given to them when entering military training institutes and when an assignment is made to positions.

Excellent servicemen--servicemen on extended active duty, warrant officers and officers, who have managed to have their subordinate subunits, troop units and ships declared excellent ones for two years running, can be recommended for a government award and early conferring of the next military rank. They are given preference when entering higher military training institutes and in advancement in service in accordance with established procedure.

Commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations are constantly developing in personnel a desire to achieve high troop skill and excellent indicators in combat and political training. The role and authority of the title of excellent serviceman and excellent subunit, troop unit and ship are growing with each year. Excellent servicemen, experts, rated specialists and personnel in excellent subunits, troop units and ships must serve as a true model for a conscientious attitude toward performing military duty, combat training, military skill, irreproachable performance of work, and strict observance of requirements in the military oath and communist morality and morals.

The propagandist must next explain to the troops how excellent servicemen in combat and political training, excellent subunits, troop units and ships, and excellent large units are determined.

A soldier, sailor, student in a training unit, and a sergeant and petty officer, who does not have any subordinates, is considered an excellent serviceman in combat and political training if he performs his service duties in an exemplary manner; if he has excellent ratings in the basic combat and political training subjects and good ones in other subjects; if he maintains in an excellent condition the weapons and combat equipment assigned to him; if he skilfully masters them and is a rated specialist (it was assigned to him); if he actively participates in the social life of the troop collective; if he helps his comrades during training and transmits his experience to them; if he is a rated sportsman or a badge holder in military sports exercises; if he has no disciplinary punishments; if he observes the requirements of communist morality; and if he sets the example in military bearing and appearance.

A sergeant (petty officer), who is a squad, team, crew or combat post commander or commander of an equivalent subunit, is considered an excellent serviceman in combat and political training if, besides performing the above mentioned requirements, he sees to it that the subunit, which he commands, is prepared to carry out a combat mission; that it has excellent

and good indicators in combat and political training and high military discipline; that it maintains assigned weapons and equipment at combat readiness and that it performs combat watch and guard and garrison duty in an excellent manner. Soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers in construction, railroad, administration, and repair subunits must have high production indicators in addition to the requirements listed above.

A squad, crew, team, combat post and equivalent subunit is considered excellent if it is well coordinated and excellently prepared to perform a combat task under any condition; if it has excellent ratings in the basic training subjects and good ones in the others; if it performs combat watch and guard and garrison duty in an excellent manner; if it maintains weapons and combat equipment in an excellent condition; if high military discipline is maintained in it; if personnel have been brought up to a military attitude; if they actively participate in group sports work; and if they fulfill the requirements for training rated specialists (including the raising of ratings), rated sportsmen, and badgeholders in military sports exercises.

Among the requirements for an excellent platoon, company, battalion (artillery battalion), equivalent subunits, and third rank ships are: excellent preparation for performing a combat task under any conditions; excellent ratings in the basic types of combat and political training and good ratings in the others; the fact that tactical (special tactical) exercises including those with live firing (bombing, launches), are rated excellent; that here weapons and equipment are maintained in an excellent condition; that fighting men perform combat watch in an excellent manner; that strong regulation order and high troop discipline are maintained in the subunit; that there are no incidents; that the men are noted for their parade appearance and exemplary personal appearance; that they actively participate in group cultural and sport work; that they carry out requirements for training rated specialists (including the raising of qualifications), rated sportsmen, and badgeholders in military sports exercises; and that no less than half of the squads in a platoon and no less than half of the companies (batteries) in a battalion (artillery battalion) are excellent ones and the others have good and satisfactory ratings.

Excellent servicemen and excellent subunits are determined by higher commanders based on combat and political training results for the training period or training year. Based on the results of the training period, excellent servicemen and excellent subunits up to the company level, inclusive, are announced by an order of the troop unit (ship), and battalions (artillery battalions) by an order of the large unit. Excellent regiments, first rank ships, and equivalent units are awarded by an order of the military district, PVO district, or fleet based on the results of the training year. This title is kept by the excellent servicemen and excellent subunits, troop units and ships until the next summing up of results in combat and political training and socialist competition.

An excellent serviceman in combat and political training is deprived of this title and the chest decoration of an excellent serviceman for a careless

attitude toward the performance of service duties and for violating military discipline by means of an order from the troop unit commander or senior commanders and chiefs. The order is announced to all personnel. The title of excellent subunit, troop unit or ship can be taken away by order of the commanders (chiefs) who declared them excellent ones if the troop unit or ship does not substantiate the excellent results during final check-outs and during inspections.

Large units, which have taken first place among the large units in the branch of armed forces, the military district, the PVO district, the group of forces, the arms and services (forces) based on the results of the training year, are considered progressive large units.

Progressive large units are determined at the end of the training year:

--in the military district, PVO district, group of forces, and fleet--by the decision of the appropriate military councils and announced in orders of the commanders based on the results of the final check-outs and inspections;

--in the branches of the armed forces--arms and services--by a decision of the military council and announced in an order of the commander-in-chief based on the recommendation of the troop commanders of military districts, PVO districts, groups of forces, and fleets;

--in airborne, railroad, and special forces--by order of the appropriate commanders (chiefs).

A method which is common for each arm and service and criteria for comparative ratings are used when determining the position of large units in military districts, PVO districts, groups of forces, fleets and branches of the armed forces and when summing up the results of socialist competition.

When finishing the material on the second question, it is advisable to emphasize once again that socialist competition in the army and navy is an exceptionally important factor in raising the men's combat readiness, in strengthening military discipline and the order specified in regulations within subunits, troop units and on ships. Success in it will come to the one who is able to take care of training time properly and use it effectively to improve combat training and political and military knowledge and who spares no effort or work in learning his military specialty to an excellent degree within a very short period and in becoming a skilful defender of the socialist motherland.

3. Persistently struggle for the complete and qualitative performance of assumed socialist obligations.

When casting light on the content of the third question, it is important to explain to the troops the significance of a timely and qualitative performance of individual socialist obligations, an exacting and self-critical attitude toward evaluating the results achieved, and the role of comradely mutual assistance during competition.



Of course, the path to the heights of troop skill is linked with the need to overcome difficulties. Temporary failure can occur on this path. There is only one which shouldn't exist--complacency. A fighting man must never forget the front-line soldiers' rule: I took the line--quickly dig in on it, prepare for a new rush. If you are content, you will lose the positions which have been conquered. The frontiers of combat skill are only won by people who are persistent and daring.

It happens that another soldier or sailor did not "pack up" within the norms. It is necessary to calmly analyze the reasons for the failure and to find a correct solution. Much can and must be done for the young fighting man by the commander of his squad, team or crew, by the Komsomol activists, and by his more experienced colleagues. It is important to provide timely help to the individual and to inspire in him confidence that the norm will be mastered without fail, that it is only necessary to show diligence and persistence. Comradely discussion, personal example in performing norms and help during training sessions are appropriate here.

They say in the army: Friendship helps service. It is a well known truth which has been tested many times. True comrades have a wonderful rule. They share unselfishly with the others that with which they are best endowed--knowledge practices, skills. This is understandable. To compete means to teach each other, to help each other, to achieve even newer and higher indicators in combat and political training by collective efforts.

A squad, team or crew is a military collective striving for a common goal. The more united this collective is, the stronger the true friendship and comradeship is in it, the more highly principled the mutual relations are in it--the greater is the confidence that the successful performance of any--even the most difficult--task is within its capabilities. Life shows that friendship and troop comradeship are inherent to the highest degree in subunits which are winners in socialist competition.

Young fighting men need special attention and care. The first weeks of service are not easy from a psychological viewpoint. People are still only getting accustomed to the strict rhythm of army and navy service. They are establishing contacts with their comrades, they are understanding requirements in regulations and manuals. The more experienced fighting men help them to sense their role in the struggle for the common success and the fulfillment of socialist obligations. Therefore, patronage of experienced specialists over the young fighting men is useful. They transmit to them their knowledge and skills in efficiently operating weapons and combat equipment. This shortens quite a bit the time to make young soldiers and sailors combat ready. As is known, combat readiness is gained from this, and the tasks facing the men are solved more successfully.

Each troop unit and ship is rich in good traditions. All the best which has been done by their predecessors, is stated in them. A fighting man must know, protect and augment these traditions.

It is not only an honor but also a responsibility to be an heir of the outstanding work and good traditions of a troop collective. It is a responsibility, first of all, because you cannot--you do not have the moral right to perform service duties worse than they performed them before you. To work even better and to increase successes--this is your patriotic duty, your obligation as a conscientious defender of the motherland and as a Komsomol member if you are in the ranks of the Komsomol.

Indeed, the role of the subunit's Komsomol organization in creating a good moral climate in the youth collective and in organizing comradesly help during training and work for those young fighting men who need it, is great. Where Komsomol work is conducted with initiative and vigor, there will normally be high results in socialist competition and all assigned tasks will be successfully solved by the youth.

The Komsomol organization sees to it, first of all, that each Komsomol member is an example, not in words but in deeds, in socialist competition. After the socialist obligations have been determined, the attention of the Komsomol bureau and aktiv is concentrated on their fulfillment. Various work forms are in the arsenal of the Komsomol bureau's activity; listening to individual Komsomol members during bureau meetings concerning the progress of the performance of the obligations assumed by them, individual conversations, and the "attachment" of the best fighting men--Komsomol members--to those lagging behind in order to provide practical help to them.

The party teaches us to regard achieved successes as the basis for a further move forward. It is important to evaluate the results achieved in training, in discipline, in mastering and caring for weapons and combat equipment, and in performing combat service, objectively and self-critically. Only on this basis is it possible to determine ways and means to improve military skill further, to enrich experience and knowledge, and to master everything that a fighting man needs in modern combat.

That which was a high achievement in competition yesterday, is today insufficient. Exactingness and self-criticism are inherent features of a Soviet fighting man. They are now acquiring special weight because it is impossible to increase the quality and effectiveness of troop labor without them.

It is important to help fighting men to thoroughly understand the need to master the progressive experience of their comrades, excellent servicemen in combat and political training, and rated specialists. Comrade A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and general of the army, has pointed out: "They sometimes say that progressive servicemen do not have any skill "secrets". Nevertheless, it seems that they do have them. Of course, they are not secrets with seven seals. They are the new and effective principles, methods, and improvements which a progressive fighting man or collective has achieved in the struggle to improve their indicators in combat and political training and which his neighbors have still not been able to understand."

Successful performance of socialist obligations is unthinkable without a high level of organization and discipline. Therefore, fighting men tirelessly see to it that their squads, crews and teams are a coordinated and efficient organism and that each one shows high responsibility in carrying out their military duty.

During classes with sergeants and petty officers, it is necessary to concentrate attention on their roles in ensuring the complete performance of socialist obligations by their subordinates, in knitting together troop collectives, and in mobilizing them to achieve high results in combat and political training. It is useful, when completing the material, to remind the servicemen once again that it is very important for them to have a good understanding and adopt the valuable experience accumulated during the socialist competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to make full use of it during the preparation for the other glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the Soviet armed forces.

During independent study, fighting men study V. I. Lenin's work, "A Great Beginning" ("Poln. sobr. soch.", Vol 39, pp 5-6 and 18-29); the Program of the CPSU (Politizdat, 1976, pp 110-112); comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report, "Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the Next Tasks of the Party in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS", pp 75-78, 83 and 87-89); Chapter 14 of the textbook "In Defense of the Motherland" (Voyenizdat, 1974).

Sheets 1,2,3 and 9 in the album of visual aids for political classes, "Our Goal Is Communism" (Voyenizdat, 1976) can be used for visual aids.

During the evening, it is useful to show fighting men the news, documentary and popular scientific films: "A Tale About a Communist," "The Future Is Being Created Today," and "A Great Plan," and the slide shows: "Birthyear 1975," "Once Again on Quality" and "We Are Building Communism."

During the seminar, it is advisable to discuss the following basic questions: 1. The essence of Leninist socialist competition principles. 2. The role of socialist competition in carrying out the targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. 3. The primary directions of socialist competition in the army and navy. 4. The tasks of socialist competition in a subunit and ways to carry them out.

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## CIVIL DEFENSE CONFERENCE CONVENED IN ASHKHABAD

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 8 Dec 77 p 2 LD

[TURMENINFORM report: "Civil Defense Aktiv Conference"]

[Text] A Turkmen civil defense aktiv conference was held in Ashkhabad on 6 December. Participating in its work were executives of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee and the Turkmen Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments, their deputies in charge of civil defense, civil defense chiefs of the oblasts and of Ashkhabad City, chiefs of staffs, operations personnel of the Turkmen civil defense headquarters, leaders of public organizations and representatives of republican newspapers and journals.

B. Ya. Yazkuliyeu, chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the results of fulfilling the main civil defense measures in 1977 and on the tasks for 1978.

The keynote speaker and the other speakers devoted special attention to the need to disseminate progressive experience of training leading and command personnel; to hold command staff exercises and comprehensive enterprise exercises to high standards; to instruct workers, employees, kolkhoz members and other categories of the population in measures of protection against modern weapons; to construct protective structures and keep them in readiness; to accumulate individual means of protection and to store them correctly.

At the meeting a group of civil defense activists who had achieved high indicators in fulfilling civil defense measures in the jubilee year was presented with awards--the "USSR Civil Defense Badge of Honor" and "Excellent USSR Civil Defense Worker" badges.

Participating in the work of the conference were V. Ye. Abramov and T. Sakhatliyeu, deputy chairmen of the Turkmen Council of Ministers; and I. Bekiyeu, chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Section.

CSO: 1801

## GERASIMOV ADDRESSES ANNIVERSARY PARADE IN KIEV

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0705 GMT 24 Dec 77 AU

[Speech by Army General Gerasimov, troop commander of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military Okrug, at the military parade in Kiev on 24 December--live]

[Text] Comrade Soldiers and Sailors, Sergeants and Master Sergeants, Comrade Ensigns and Warrant Officers, Officers and Generals, party veterans, active participants in the struggle for the Great October cause, in the civil and great fatherland wars, working people of the Soviet Ukrainian and of the hero city of Kiev; our esteemed guests.

On behalf of and at the instruction of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the republic's government, I warmly and cordially greet and congratulate you on the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Soviet rule and the establishment of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

This outstanding event in the lives of the Ukrainian people is being marked when the Soviet people and all progressive mankind are under the deep influence made by the celebration of the 60th Great October Anniversary which convincingly manifested before the whole world the great and transforming strength of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

The triumph of Soviet rule in the Ukraine marked a radical turning point in the historic destinies of the Ukrainian people and has become an integral component part of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The boundless devotion to the October and the firm determination of the Ukraine's workers class in the defense of the October conquests have forever been recorded in the annals of the revolution along with the heroic feats of the Petrograd and Moscow workers.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers in their message of greetings to the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation

of Soviet rule in the Ukraine and of the establishment of the Ukrainian SSR highly appraised the services rendered by the Ukraine's working people in the revolutionary movement and their contribution to the formation and consolidation of the USSR, to the Soviet people's struggle to build communism.

A solemn session of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, held yesterday on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet rule in the Ukraine, was a brilliant manifestation of the inviolable friendship among the fraternal peoples of our multinational fatherland and showed the boundless devotion of the Ukrainian people to the cause of the party and the October cause.

Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, and the leaders of the delegations of the union republics, Moscow and Leningrad cities, in their speeches traced the great path covered by the Soviet Ukraine in the 60 years since the October. With the fraternal assistance of our country's people, in a historically short period of time it has become a republic with highly developed economy, science and culture.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution, preparation for and the celebrations of the Great October Jubilee and the anniversary of the proclamation of Soviet rule in the Ukraine have greatly increased the labor and political activity of the workers class, peasantry and labor intelligentsia of the Ukrainian SSR. The republic's industrial enterprises have successfully fulfilled the 1977 socialist pledges and sold more than R1.2 billion worth of goods in excess of plan, the agricultural workers have delivered to the fatherland's granaries 1,127,000,000 pounds of grain and sold to the state 50.6 million tons of sugar beets. Gratifying successes have also been attained in other national economic branches.

In response to the decisions of the December 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the eighth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the republic's working people are planning new targets for the third year of the 10th Five-Year period and are redoubling their contribution to implementing the 25th CPSU Central Committee decisions.

Like all Soviet people, the Ukrainian people unanimously approve the Leninist domestic and foreign policy pursued by the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and of its Politburo headed by the outstanding politician and statesman of the present day, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

While persistently implementing into reality the peace program outlined by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, our country--along with the states of the socialist community--has achieved favorable changes in the international arena. At the same time, the forces of imperialism and reaction are continuing to intensify the arms race, and are trying to hinder the process of detente under such conditions, our party and state consider it their sacred duty to continue the firm pursuit of the Leninist policy of the struggle for peace and the security of peoples. They are doing the utmost to strengthen the country's defense potential and to improve the Soviet armed forces.

Boundlessly devoted to their people, to the cause of communism, Soviet soldiers in combat unity with the soldiers of the armies of Warsaw Pact countries are in constant combat readiness guaranteeing any aggressor will be immediately repelled.

Long live the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet rule in the Ukraine: long live the fraternal friendship and the inviolable unity among the USSR peoples--the great conquest of the October and the Leninist nationality policy pursued by the CPSU. Glory be to the CPSU, inspirer and organizer of all our victories. Hurrah.

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END